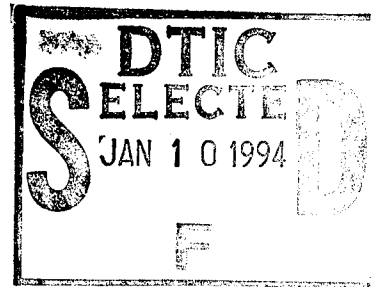


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USER DOCUMENTATION OF THE CTA PROGRAM

Greg Wilder

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29 November 1994

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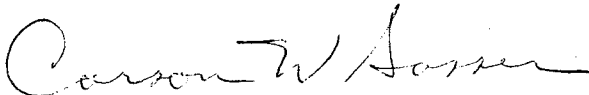
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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

$1^B, 2^B, 3^B$ - Body axis
 $1^S, 2^S, 3^S$ - Stability axis
 AOA - Angle of Attack
 CA - Cartesian Aero-Angles
 CADAC - Computer Aided Design of Armament Concepts simulation
 CG - Center of Gravity
 DOF - Degrees Of Freedom
 MD - Missile DATCOM
 MRC - Moment Reference Center
 M# - Mach number
 NDS - Number of datasets
 NFIN - Number of finset to be deflected
 PA - Polar Aeroballistic Angles
 $[V_B^A]$ - velocity vector of the relative wind
 Y_{cent} - distance from body centerline to centroid of control fin - l_{ref} units
 ft - feet
 in - inches
 l_{ref} - reference length
 δp - roll control surface deflection
 δq - pitch control surface deflection
 δr - yaw control surface deflection
 α - angle of attack, degrees
 α' - total aerodynamic angle of attack, degrees
 β - side-slip angle, degrees
 ϕ' - total aerodynamic roll angle, degrees

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1. INTRODUCTION

The aerodynamic forces and moments on a missile are produced by its relative motion with respect to the air and depend on the orientation of the missile with respect to the airflow. In uniform airflow these forces and moments are unchanged after a rotation around the free-stream velocity vector. Therefore, two orientation angles, with respect to the relative wind, $[V_B^A]$, are needed to specify the aerodynamic forces and moments.¹ There are two methods of defining the two orientation angles. In aircraft and missile aerodynamics, the Cartesian aero-angles (CA) are most commonly used. An alternate used in missile aerodynamics is the polar aeroballistic angles (PA). Converting CA orientation angles to PA and vice-versa is simple but since the equations of motion and thus force and moment coefficients associated with each are different, the complete conversion process is more complex.

The most frequently used method of predicting the aerodynamic coefficients for missiles is the Missile DATCOM (MD) semi-empirical aerodynamic prediction code. In MD the body orientation can be input in either of the two methods discussed above, but the aerodynamic coefficients output are those associated with CA.

The CA system works well with the equations of motion for 3 degree of freedom (DOF) flyout simulations. For a six DOF simulation of a tetragonally symmetrical missile, the equations of motion are simplified if the PA system is used. A program which converts MD output from CA coefficients to PA coefficients would streamline the work required to run such a simulation when wind tunnel aerodynamic data are not available.

2. REFERENCE SYSTEMS & EQUATIONS

In converting from one reference system to another, the basis for each system must be defined. Sections 2.1 through 2.3 review the reference systems, force and moment coefficients as well as the equations of motion for the PA system.

2.1 BODY-AXIS SYSTEM

In the body-axis system shown in Figure 1, the axes are fixed to the body with the origin at the center of mass of the vehicle with the body x-axis (1^B) pointing forward and the body z-axis (3^B) pointing down. These axes usually coincide with the principal axes of inertia.

2.2 CA SYSTEM

The CA orientation angles are also shown in Figure 1. The orientation of the vehicle relative to the resultant wind, $[V_B^A]$, is defined by the angle of attack, α , and the sideslip angle, β . The first rotation defines the stability axis, 1^S , where α is the angle between the body-fixed x-axis and the stability x-axis. Alpha is positive if the rotation about the body-fixed y-axis (2^B) is negative, thus a positive α is shown. The second rotation leads to the wind axes, where the sideslip angle, β , is the angle between the stability x-axis (1^S) and the wind axis. Beta is positive if the rotation about the stability z-axis (3^S) is positive, thus a positive β is shown.

The force and moment coefficients for the CA system along with their MD variable names are listed in the Table 1. All but C_{lp} is calculated by MD.

Table 1. CA Coefficients and MD Variable Names.

<u>Force Coefficients:</u>		<u>Definition:</u>
C_A	CA	Axial
C_N	CN	Normal
C_D	CD	Drag
C_L	CL	Lift
C_Y	CY	Side
X_{cp}	X-C.P.	Center of Pressure (Cal. from MRC)
<u>Moment Coefficients:</u>		
C_l	CLL	Roll
C_m	CM	Pitch
C_n	CLN	Yaw
<u>Derivatives:</u>		
$C_{N\alpha}$	CNA	Normal Force coef. deriv. wrt Alpha
$C_{Y\beta}$	CYB	Side Force coef. deriv. wrt Beta
$C_{m\alpha}$	CMA	Pitching Moment coef. deriv. wrt Alpha
$C_{n\beta}$	CLNB	Yawing Moment coef. deriv. wrt Beta
$C_{l\beta}$	CLLB	Rolling Moment coef. deriv. wrt Beta
<u>Dynamic Derivatives:</u>		
C_{lp}		Roll Moment coef. deriv wrt to Roll Rate
C_{Nq}	CNQ	Normal Force coef. deriv due to Pitch Rate
$C_{N\dot{\alpha}}$	CNAD	Normal Force coef. deriv wrt to accel in AOA
C_{mq}	CMQ	Pitching Moment coef. deriv. wrt Pitch Rate
$C_{m\dot{\alpha}}$	CMAD	Pitching Moment coef. deriv. wrt accel. in AOA

2.3 PA SYSTEM

The PA system is also a body-axis system but the orientation of the vehicle relative to the resultant wind, $[V_B^A]$, is defined by the total angle of attack, α' and aerodynamic roll angle, ϕ' , as shown in Figure 2. The total angle of attack is defined by the angle between the longitudinal axis of missile and resultant wind. The total angle of attack is always positive. The aerodynamic roll angle is defined as the angle between the reference plane and plane of resultant wind and is considered positive if the rotation about the body-fixed x-axis is positive (clockwise when looking in the +X direction), thus a positive ϕ' is shown.

The following equations convert between the CA and PA orientation angles.

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} (\tan \alpha' \cos \phi')$$

$$\beta = \sin^{-1} (\sin \alpha' \sin \phi')$$

$$\alpha' = \cos^{-1} (\cos \alpha \cos \beta)$$

$$\phi' = \tan^{-1} (\tan \beta / \sin \alpha)$$

The PA 6 DOF aerodynamic equations for a missile with tetragonal symmetry are as follows.⁴

Force Coefficients

$$C_A = C_{A_0}(M) + C_{A_{\alpha'}}(M)\alpha' + C_{A_{\delta_{eff}^2}}(M)\delta_{eff}^2 \quad ; \quad \delta_{eff} = \frac{|\delta q| + |\delta r|}{2}$$

$$C_Y' = \Delta C_{Y,\phi'}'(M, \alpha') \sin 4\phi' + C_{Y_{\delta r}}'(M)\delta r$$

$$C_N' = C_{N_0}'(M, \alpha') + \Delta C_{N,\phi'}'(M, \alpha') \sin^2 2\phi' + C_{N_{\delta q}}'(M)\delta q$$

Moment Coefficients

$$C_l = C_{l,\phi_{\alpha 2}}'(M)\alpha'^2 \sin 4\phi' + C_{l_p}(M)\frac{pl}{2V} + C_{l_{\delta p}}(M)\delta p$$

$$C_m' = C_m'(M, \alpha') + \Delta C_{m,\phi'}'(M, \alpha') \sin^2 2\phi' + C_{m_q}'(M)\frac{ql}{2V} + C_{m_{\delta q}}(M)\delta q$$

$$C_n' = \Delta C_{n,\phi'}'(M, \alpha') \sin 4\phi' + C_{n_r}'(M)\frac{rl}{2V} + C_{n_{\delta r}}(M)\delta r$$

The force and moment coefficients used in the PA equations above are listed in Table 2 below, along with the variable name used in the CTA code.

2.3 CONTROL SURFACE DEFLECTIONS

The MD runs used to calculate the coefficients in Table 2 require roll, pitch and yaw control surface deflections. Care must be taken to insure that the proper deflections are specified because fin numbering and definition of a positive deflection varies. In MD, a positive deflection angle produces a negative body axis rolling moment at zero angle of attack. The roll, pitch, and yaw control for the MD convention can be defined in terms of individual surface deflections by the formulas for δp , δq , δr given below and illustrated in Figure 3.

$$\delta_p = \frac{-\delta_1 - \delta_2 - \delta_3 - \delta_4}{4}$$

$$\delta_q = \frac{-\delta_1 - \delta_2 + \delta_3 + \delta_4}{4}$$

$$\delta_r = \frac{-\delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3 - \delta_4}{4}$$

Table 2. PA Coefficients and CTA Variable Names.

<u>Axial Force Coefficient:</u>		<u>Definition:</u>
C_{Ao}	CA	Axial Force coef. at zero α' - f{M#}
$C_{A\alpha'}$	CAA	Variation of C_A with α' - f{M#}
$C_{A\delta^2_{eff}}$	CAD	Variation of C_A with Effective Control Surface Deflection - f{M#}
<u>Side Force Coefficient</u>		
$\Delta C'_{Y,\phi'}$	CYP	Side Force coef. at $\phi' = 22.5^\circ$ - f{M#, α' }
$C'_{Y\delta_r}$	= CNDQ	Variation of C'_Y with Yaw Control - f{M#}
<u>Normal Force Coefficients:</u>		
C'_{No}	CN	Normal Force coef. at α' - f{M#, α' }
$\Delta C'_{N,\phi'}$	CNP	Variation of C'_N with roll angle (C'_N at $\phi'=45^\circ$ - C'_N at $\phi'=0^\circ$) - f{M#, α' }
$C'_{N\delta_q}$	CNDQ	Pitch Control Effectiveness - f{M#}
<u>Rolling Moment Coefficients:</u>		
$C_{l,\phi'\alpha^2}$	CLLAP	Induced Roll Moment - f{M#}
C_{lp}	CLLP	Roll Damping - f{M#}
$C_{l\delta_p}$	CLLDP	Roll Control Effectiveness - f{M#}
<u>Pitching Moment Coefficients:</u>		
C'_m	CLM	Pitching Moment coef., wind axis - f{M#, α' }
$\Delta C'_{m,\phi'}$	CLMP	Variation of C'_m with roll angle (C'_m at $\phi'=45^\circ$ - C'_m at $\phi'=0^\circ$) - f{M#, α' }
C'_{mq}	CLMQ	Pitch Damping - f{M#}
$C'_{m\delta_q}$	CLMDQ	Pitch Control Effectiveness - f{M#}
<u>Yawing Moment Coefficients:</u>		
$\Delta C'_{n,\phi'}$	CLNP	Yawing Moment coef. at $\phi'=22.5^\circ$ - f{M#, α' }
C'_{nr}	= CLMQ	Yaw Damping - f{M#}
$C'_{n\delta_r}$	= CLMDQ	Yaw Control Effectiveness - f{M#, }

3. CTA PROGRAM

The CTA program calculates the PA coefficients listed in Table 2 from a standard MD output file, FOR006.DAT. The program carries out following steps:

- reads in data from MD output file (FOR006.DAT) and the CTA.DAT file
- outputs MD data to file (CART.OUT) to check that the data has been properly read
- calculates PA coefficients from CA coefficients
- writes PA coefficients to output file (AEROB.OUT)

A detailed explanation and instructions are in the following sections.

3.1 MD

The MD semi-empirical aerodynamic prediction code estimates the aerodynamics of a wide variety of missile configurations to an accuracy suitable for preliminary missile design⁵. Revision 6/93 is used in this project.

Before running MD, an input file (FOR005.DAT) must be created. It includes geometry and flight conditions. The FOR005.DAT file used in this study is located in Appendix A with a partial listing of the resulting output file (FOR006.DAT) in Appendix B. The general information required to run MD is covered in Reference 5, so only the specific requirements for CTA will be covered here.

The angle of attack sweep and the Mach number for each dataset are in the FLTCON section of FOR005.DAT. Looking at Appendix A, note that both the NMACH and NALPHA inputs are two digits (8 is input as 08). This two digit format must be retained for these two values to be properly read by CTA (no other variables have this requirement). There are two ways to define the orientation angles within MD: ALPHA and BETA or ALPHA and PHI. If PHI is input and non-zero, it is assumed that ALPHA is the total angle of attack (α') and PHI is the aerodynamic roll angle (ϕ'). The CTA code requires the second method.

The baseline case is a roll angle (ϕ') of zero (fins are located 45° from the Y-Z axis at $\phi' = 0$). The next two cases set ϕ' to 22.5° and 45° respectively. Next, ϕ' is returned to zero and the four fin deflection cases are run, with δ_p , δ_q , δ_r and δ_{eff} set to 5° respectively. For the last case, δ_p is set to 5° and ϕ' to 22.5° . This order must be retained. The total number of data sets (NDS), 64 in this case, will change only if the number of Mach numbers change ($NDS = 8 * NMACH$). Table 3 below illustrates the required sequence.

Table 3. MD Run Sequence.

DATASET	ϕ'	δ
1 \rightarrow 8 (8 M#)	0	0
9 \rightarrow 16	22.5	0
17 \rightarrow 24	45	0
25 \rightarrow 32	0	$\delta_p = 5^\circ$
33 \rightarrow 40	0	$\delta_q = 5^\circ$
41 \rightarrow 48	0	$\delta_r = 5^\circ$
49 \rightarrow 56	0	$\delta_{eff} = 5^\circ$
57 \rightarrow 64	22.5	$\delta_p = 5^\circ$

3.2 CTA

The next step is to edit the CTA.DAT file (Appendix C). It contains the total number of datasets (NDS), the distance from the centerline to centroid of control fin (Y_{cent}), and the number of the fin set that is being deflected (NFS). For this case, NDS is 64, Y_{cent} is 0.3751 ft (must be same units as l_{ref}) and NFS is 2.

Finally, the CTA.FOR program is compiled, linked and executed. The two input files required when running CTA.FOR are CTA.DAT and FOR006.DAT previously discussed. When CTA has executed properly, two output files will be created, CART.OUT and AEROB.OUT. CART.OUT (Appendix D) contains the data read in from the MD output file in a headerless format to verify input from FOR006.DAT. AEROB.OUT (Appendix E) contains the PA coefficients in a format similar to that required by the CADAC flyout simulation. The changes that have to be made are

adding a slash at the end of each dataset and shortening some lines to less than 72 columns. The definitions of the variable names used are listed in Table 2.

All data generated by MD and CTA should be reviewed for reasonableness. If the AEROB.DAT data looks questionable, the first thing that should be checked is a match between FOR006.DAT and CART.OUT. If differences are found, CTA has not read the input data properly. This program is not robust so it is important that the user verify that the data is being read in properly. This is especially important if versions of MD other than 6/93 are used.

3.3 CTA METHODOLOGY

The CTA program reads data from the MD output file (FOR006.DAT) and inserts it into two arrays. A one dimensional array, ALPHA, contains the angle of attack sweep data and the three dimensional BC array contains all other input data. The first and second dimension of BC (row and column) are listed in the table below. The first column contains general information about that dataset while the next 15 columns contain the coefficients over the AOA sweep contained in the ALPHA array. The third dimension of BC is the dataset number. Up to 20 angles of attack, 16 Mach numbers and 100 data sets can be handled with the current program dimensions.

Table 4 BC Array.

R\C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		C_N	C_m	C_A	C_Y	C_n	C_l	$C_{N\alpha}$	$C_{m\alpha}$	$C_{Y\beta}$	$C_{n\beta}$	$C_{l\beta}$	Xcp	C_{Nq}	$C_{n\dot{\alpha}}$	$C_{mq} + C_{m\dot{\alpha}}$
1	NALP	@ α_1	@ α_1	...	...									
2	NMACH	@ α_2	@ α_2	...	...									
3	MACH	@ α_3	@ α_3	...	...									
4	ALT	@ α_4	@ α_4	...	...									
5	RE	...	...											
6	BETA	...	...											
7	PHI	...	...											
8	SREF															
9	LREF															
10	XCG															
11	YCG															
12	δ_1															
13	δ_2															
14	δ_3															
15	δ_4															
16																

MD calculates all the coefficients listed in Table 1 except C_{lp} , so an alternate method of calculating this coefficient is needed. A method which predicts the roll damping derivatives of cruciform-tailed missiles was found in reference 6, using the following equation:

$$C_{lp} = -2.15(Y_{CENT} / l_{REF})C_{l\delta p}$$

It is based on empirical correlation of experimental data for several cruciform-tailed missiles at Mach numbers from 0 to 4.0. Y_{cent} , the radial distance from body centerline to centroid of area of exposed tail fin, is input in the CTA.DAT file.

4. DATA COMPARISONS

This section will compare the CTA generated PA aerodynamic coefficients to those found in the Rockwell reports (Ref. 2 & Ref. 3). Rockwell used the ALSAC computer code and Rockwell International Missile Drag and Aerodynamic Manuals to generate their aerodynamic data. Wind tunnel data in both PA and CA format would be the best way to verify that the conversion process in the CTA code is working properly since differences can be attributed to the various methods used by Rockwell and by MD.

Figure 4 compares C'_N versus angle of attack at two Mach numbers. The CTA data has a smaller slope than the Rockwell data and shows little variation with Mach number at angles of attack less than 14° .

Figure 5 compares $\Delta C'_{N,\phi}$ versus angle of attack at two Mach numbers. Rockwell predicts higher values over the angle of attack range at the lower Mach number but the data comes much closer to matching at the higher Mach number.

Figure 6 compares C'_m versus angle of attack at two Mach numbers. The Rockwell data shows very little variation with Mach number, the CTA data only slightly more. The slope trends are also different but the overall agreement is quite good.

Figure 7 shows $\Delta C'_{m,\phi}$ versus angle of attack at two Mach numbers. The slope of the CTA data decreases at a much higher rate with increasing angle of attack than does the slope of the Rockwell data.

Figure 8 shows $\Delta C'_{Y,\phi}$ versus angle of attack. Although the overall trends are similar, the Rockwell method predicts larger magnitude values at the low Mach number and smaller magnitude values at high Mach number than does the CTA method.

Figure 9 compares $\Delta C'_{n,\phi}$ versus angle of attack at two Mach numbers. CTA predicts higher values as angle of attack increases and shows a larger variation with Mach number than the Rockwell data.

Figure 10 shows C_{A_o} versus Mach number. The data matches closely in the transonic region but diverges in the subsonic and supersonic region.

Figure 11 shows $C_{A_{\alpha'}}$ versus Mach number. Although the data fluctuates about the same region, the trends are similar only at the higher Mach numbers.

Figure 12 compares $C_{A_{\delta^2 eff}}$ versus Mach number. The Rockwell data shows no variation with Mach number while CTA predicts a curve similar in shape to the C_{A_o} versus Mach number curve found in Figure 10, with a transonic peak.

Figure 13 shows $C'_{N_{\delta q}}$ versus Mach number. The extremes of Mach number have similar values but the transonic region is predicted to be greater with the CTA method.

Figure 14 shows $C'_{m_{\delta q}}$ versus Mach number. The results are similar to those in Figure 12, with the CTA transonic peak of greater magnitude.

Figure 15 shows C'_{mq} versus Mach number. The supersonic trends and magnitudes match very well but the transonic magnitudes differ by a substantial margin.

Figure 16 shows $C_{l,\phi'}_{\alpha^2}$ versus Mach number. The overall trends are similar but the magnitudes are not.

Figure 17 compares $C_{l\delta_p}$ versus Mach number. Again, the trends are similar but the magnitudes differ substantially.

Figure 18 shows C_{lp} versus Mach number. The magnitudes differ substantially but are similar in that both changing little across the Mach number range.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The data comparison shows definite differences in results although general trends were often similar. These differences were expected given that both data are estimations utilizing different methods. For a true test of CTA, "verified" aerodynamic data in both CA and PA format is required since CTA only converts MD data to a different format.

The ability to quickly and accurately convert MD aerodynamic data to the PA format is important if PA equations are used in a flyout simulation. Although more testing is in order, the CTA code appears to accomplish the conversion process.

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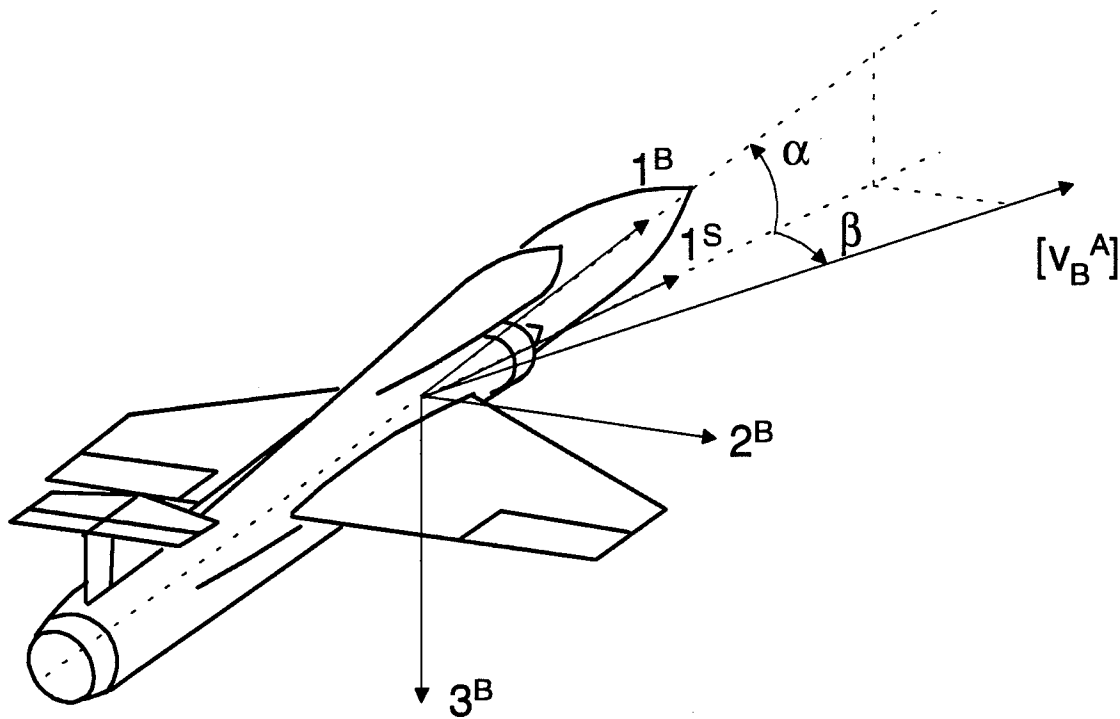


Figure 1. Aircraft Incidence Angles, α and β .

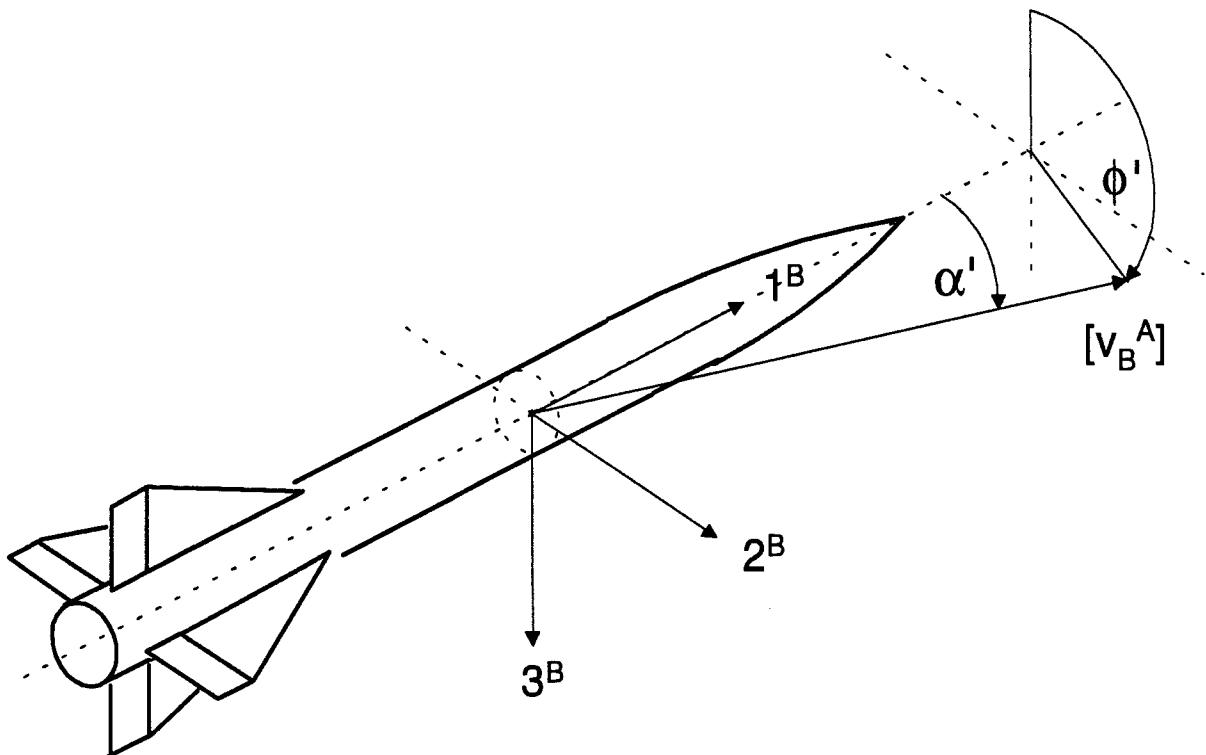


Figure 2. Missile Incidence Angles α' and ϕ' .

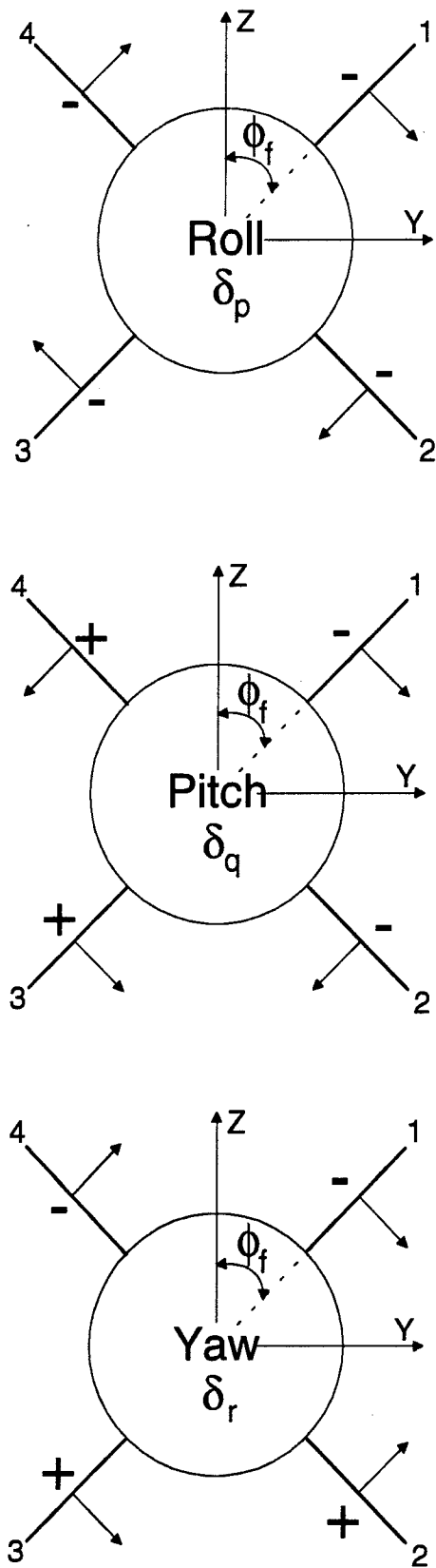


Figure 3. Definitions of Pitch, Yaw and Roll Control.

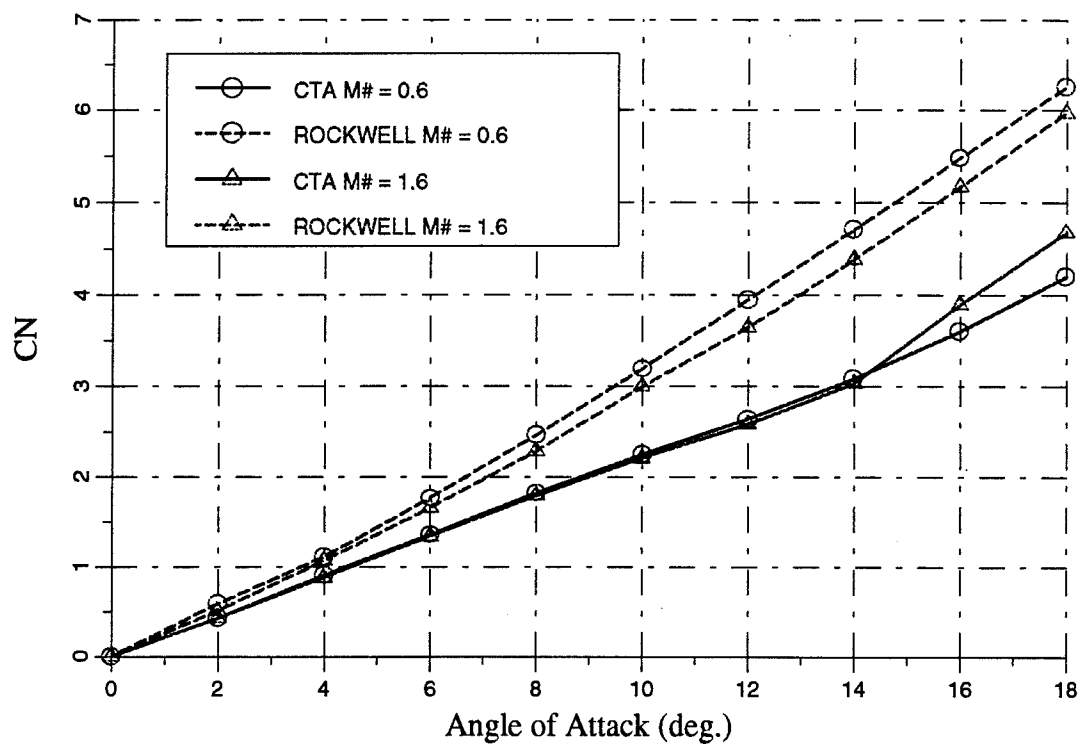


Figure 4. C'_N versus Angle of Attack.

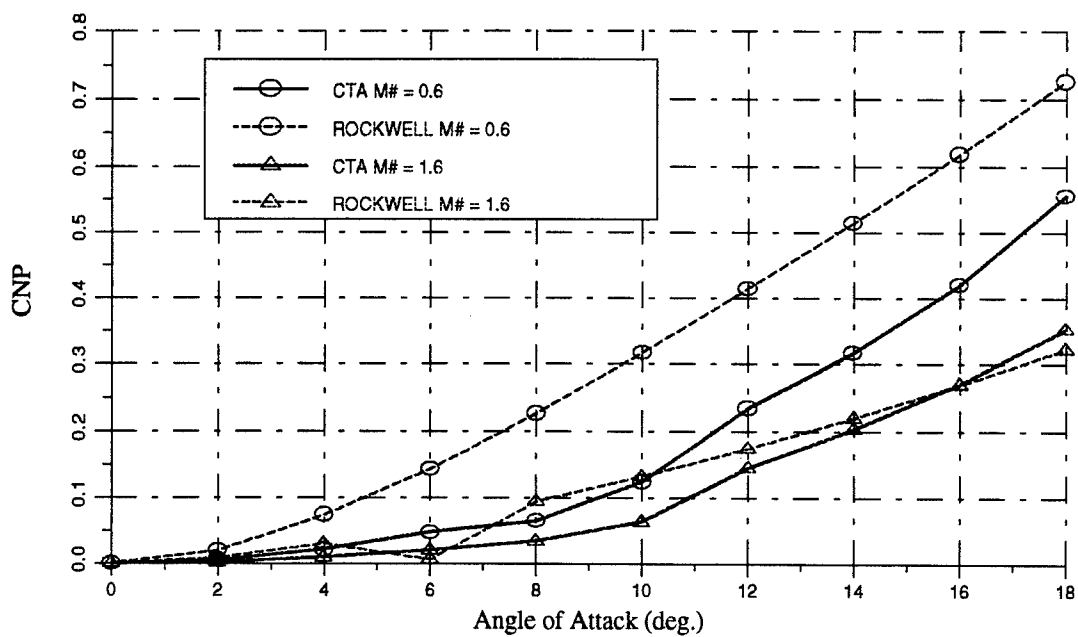


Figure 5. $\Delta C'_{N,\phi}$ versus Angle of Attack.

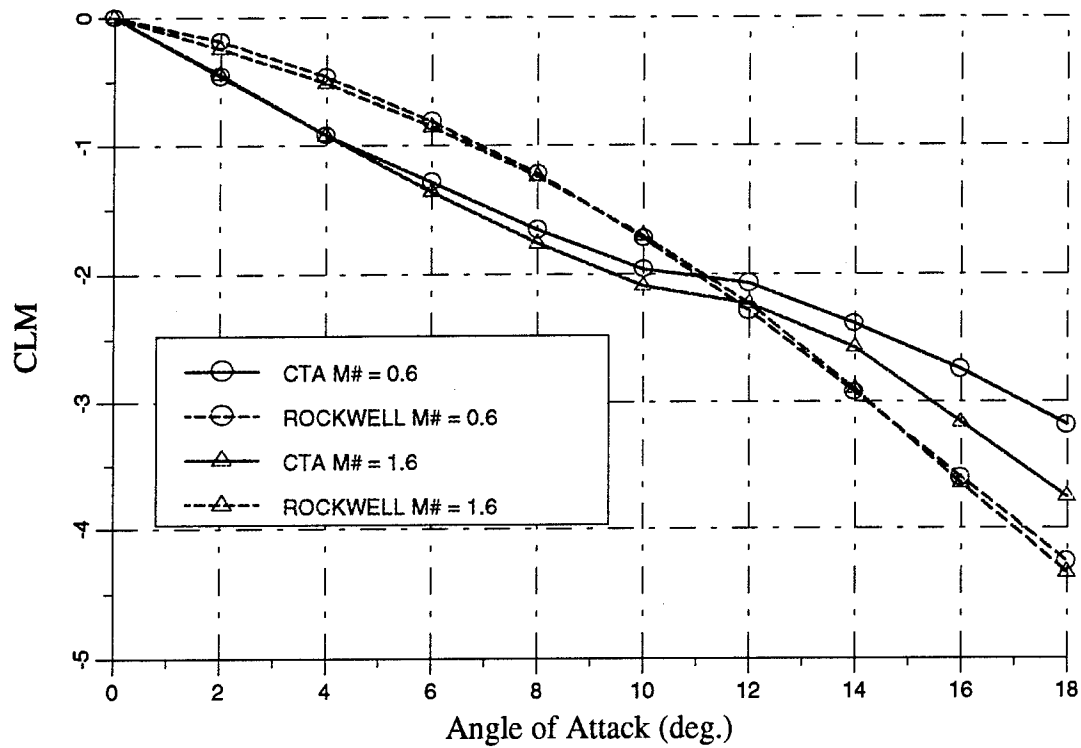


Figure 6. C'_m versus Angle of Attack.

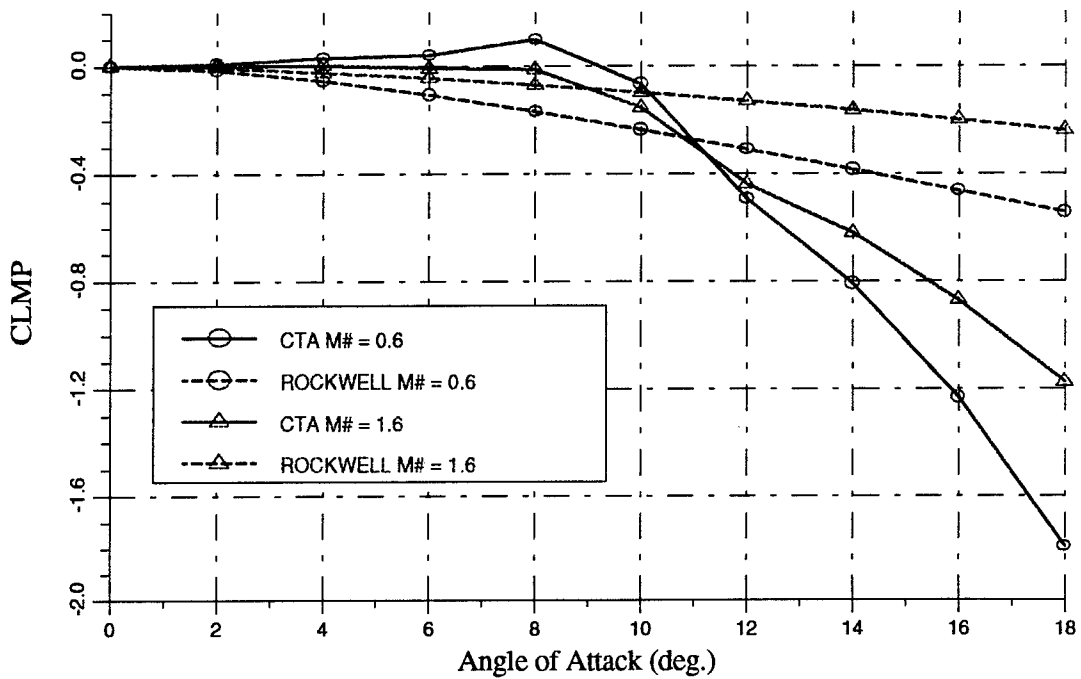


Figure 7. $\Delta C'_{m,\phi}$ versus Angle of Attack.

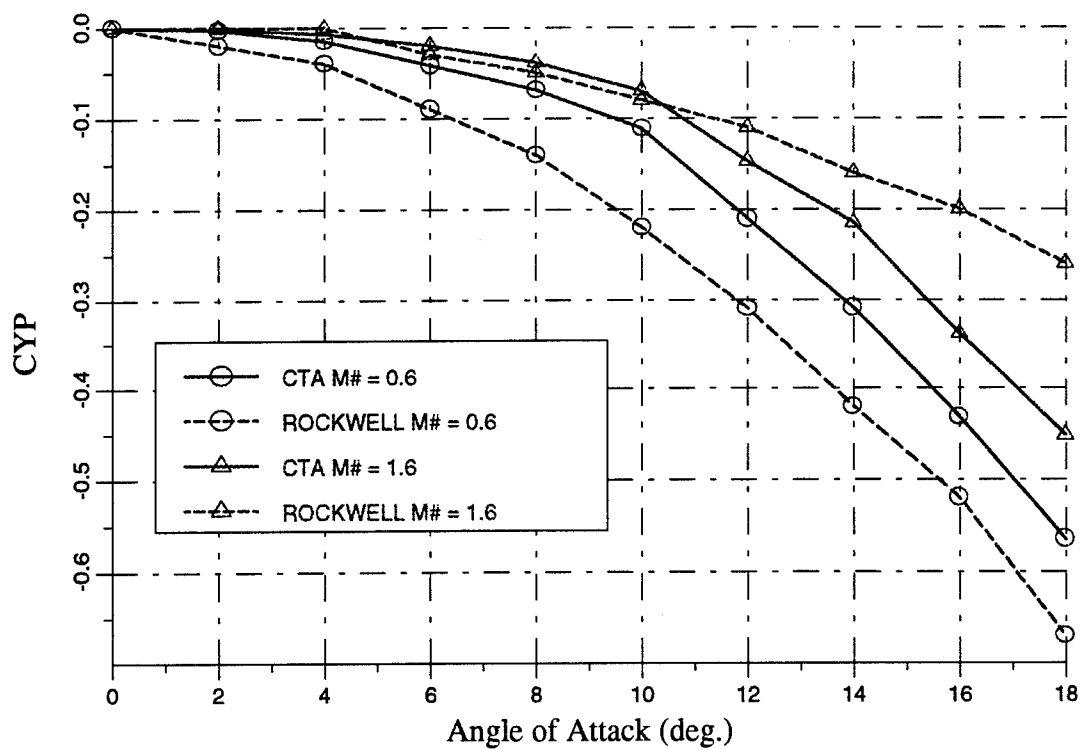


Figure 8. $\Delta C'_{Y,\phi}$ versus Angle of Attack.

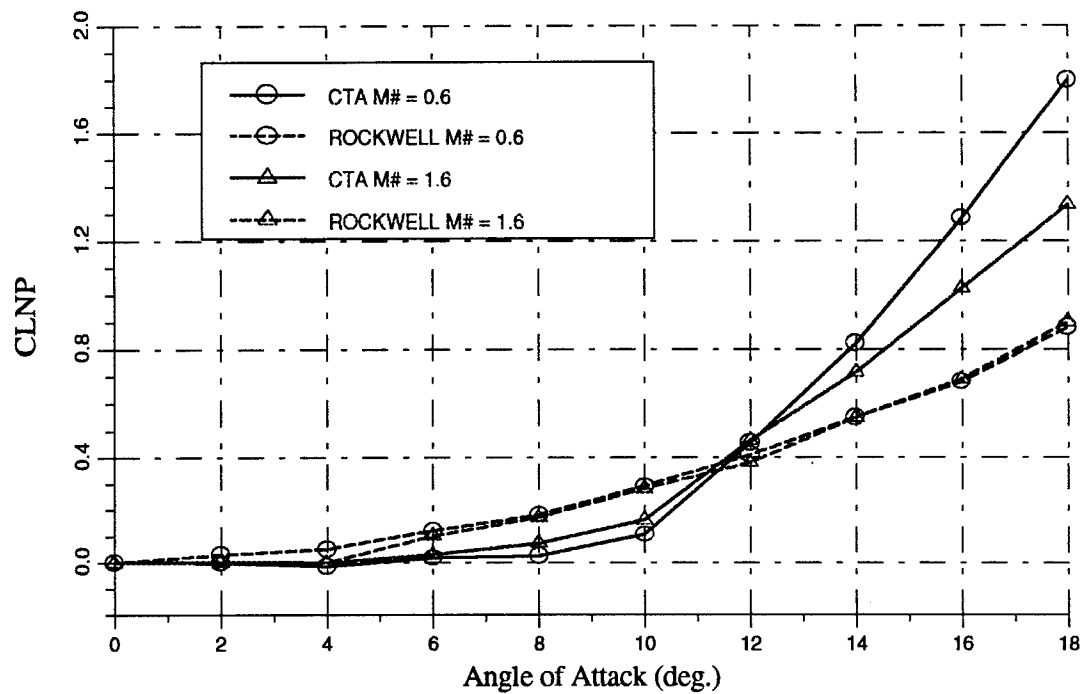


Figure 9. $\Delta C'_{n,\phi}$ versus Angle of Attack.

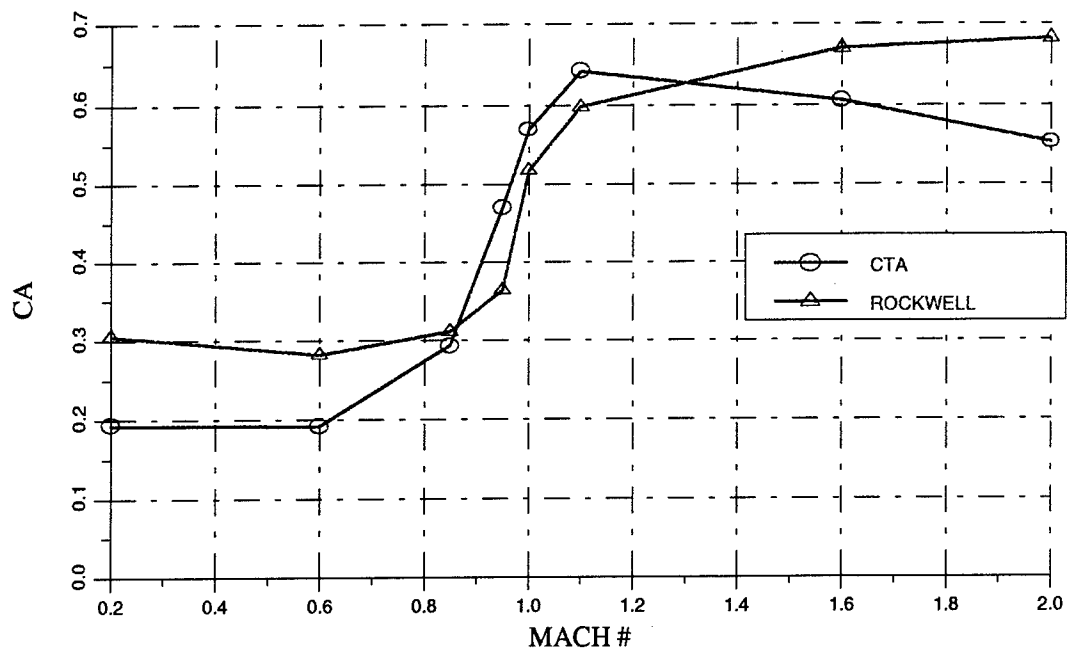


Figure 10. C_{A_0} versus Mach Number.

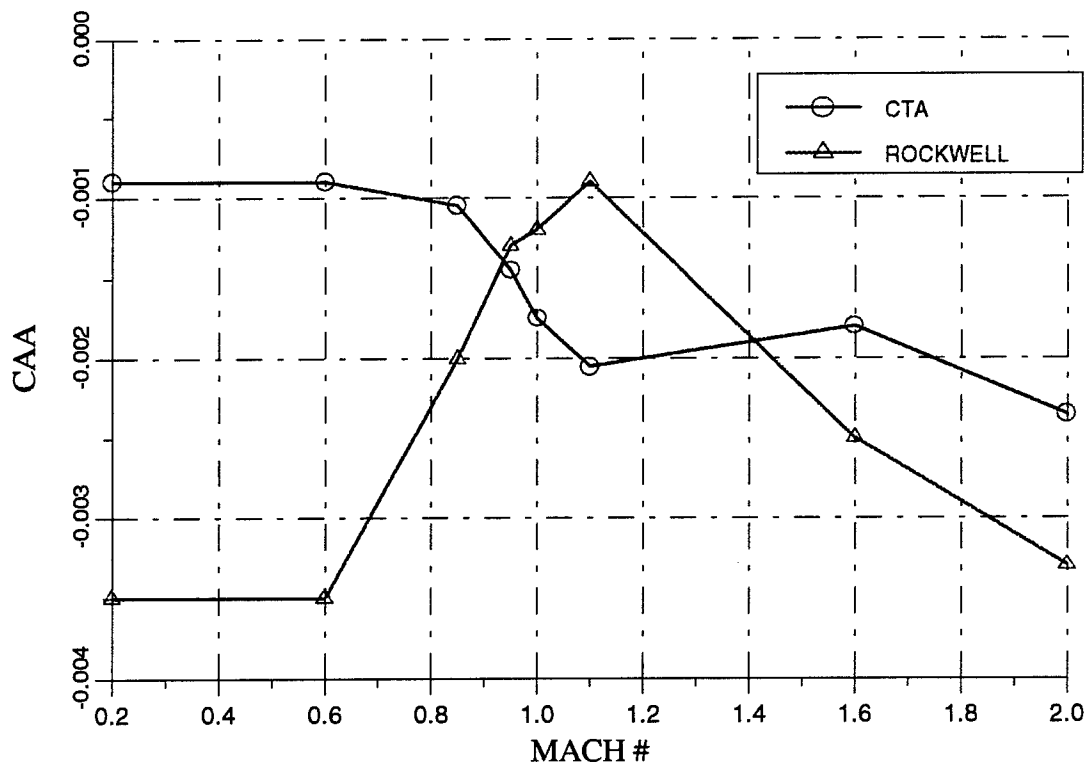


Figure 11. $C_{A_{\alpha'}}$ versus Mach Number.

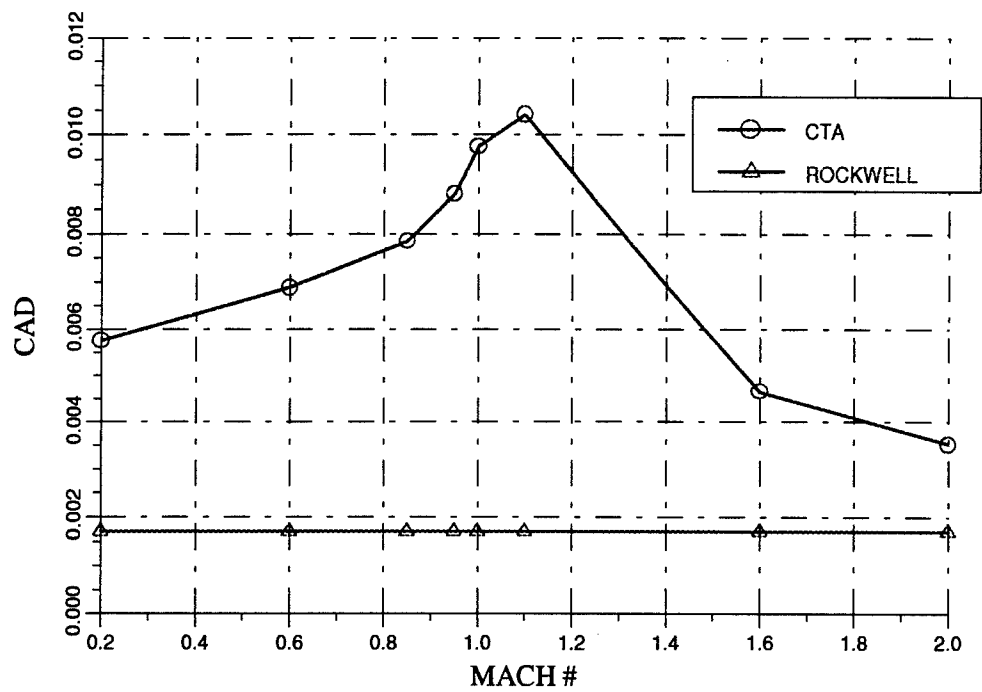


Figure 12. $C_{A_{\delta^2 eff}}$ versus Mach Number.

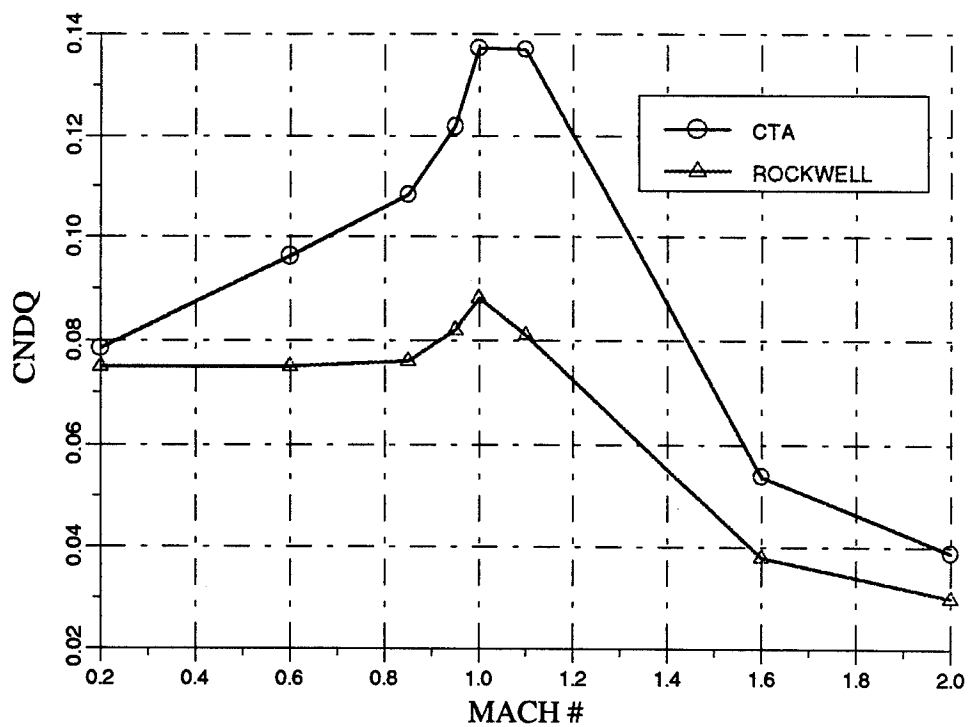


Figure 13. $C'_{N_{\delta q}}$ versus Mach Number.

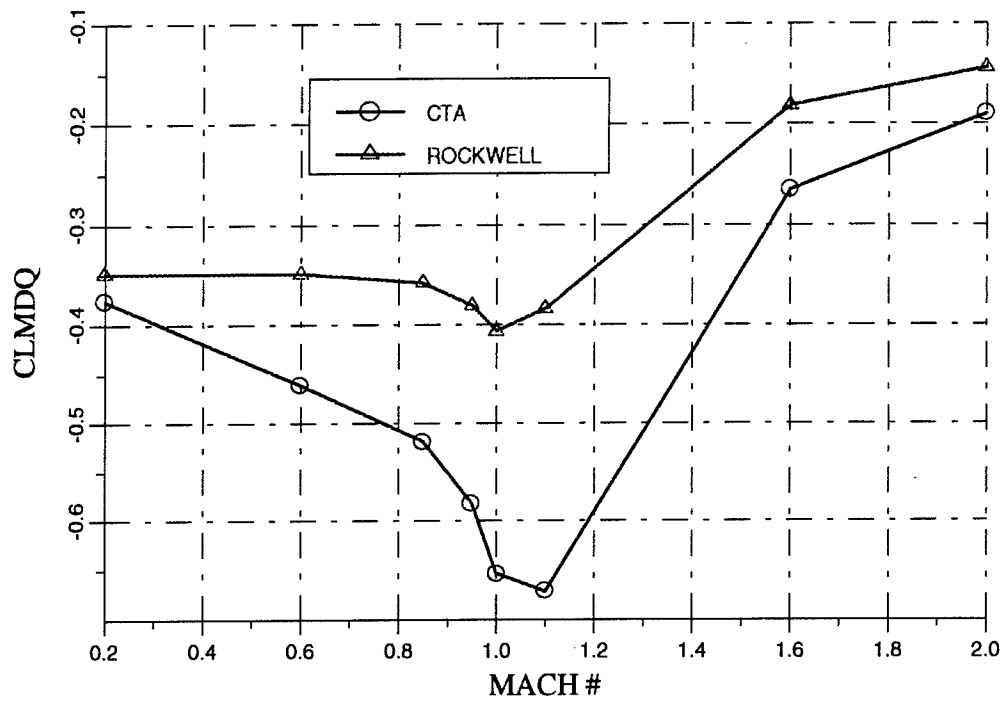


Figure 14. $C'_{m\delta q}$ versus Mach Number.

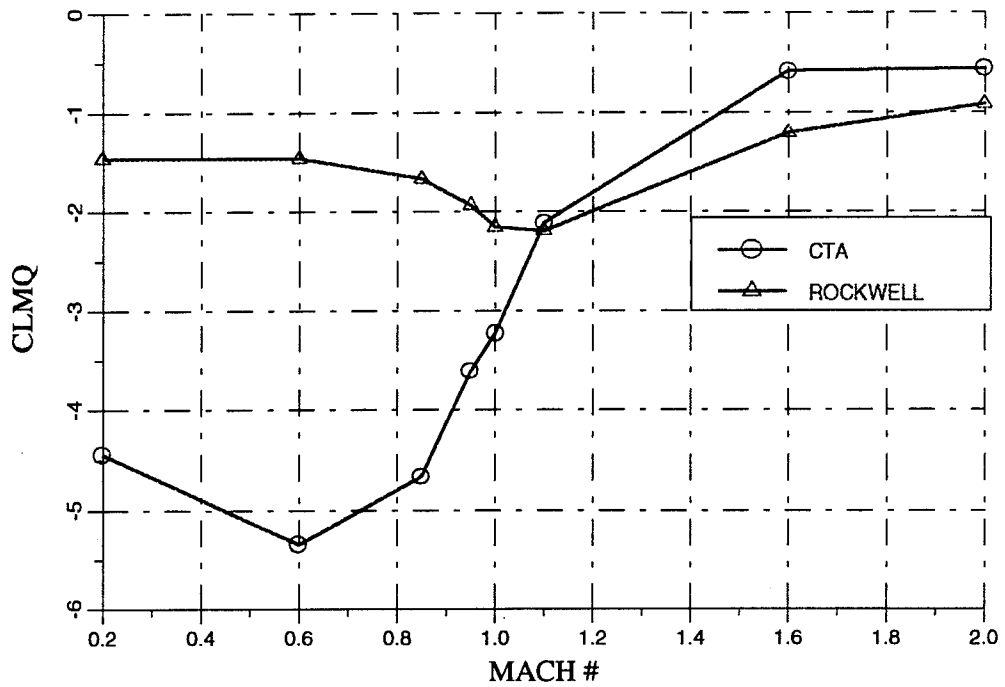


Figure 15. C'_{mq} versus Mach Number.

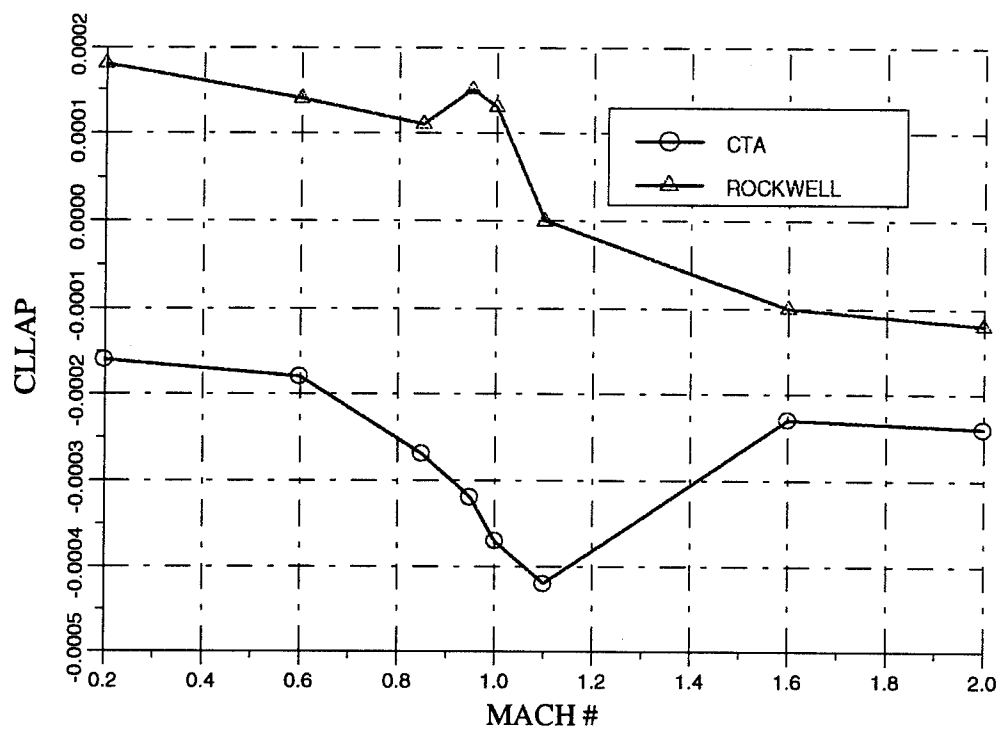


Figure 16. $C_{l,\phi'_{\alpha^2}}$ versus Mach Number.

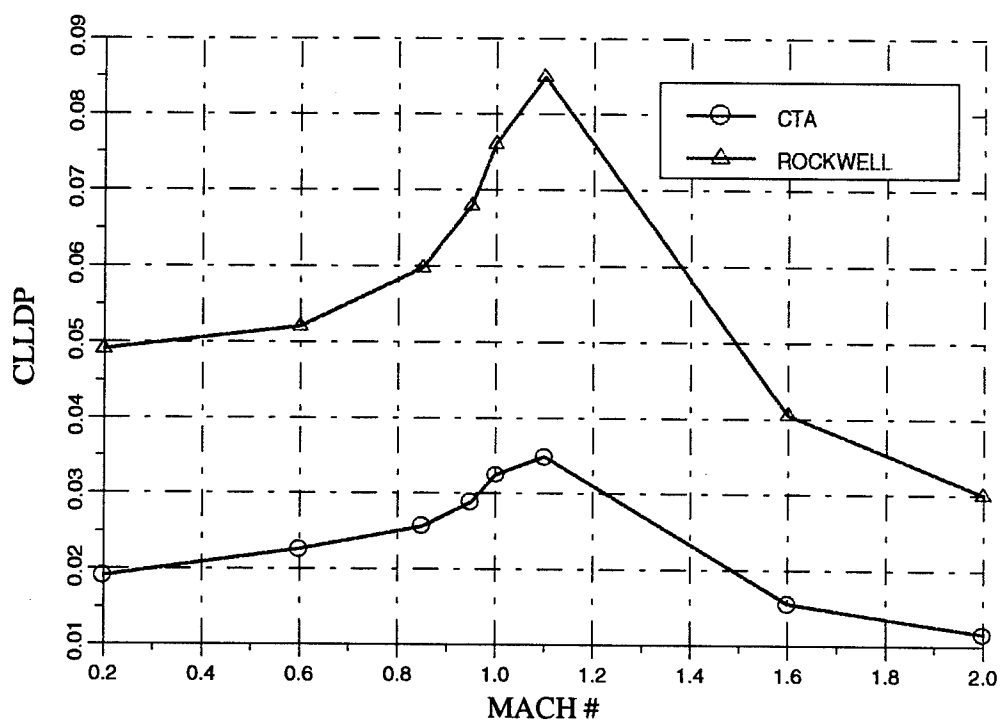


Figure 17. $C_{l_{\delta p}}$ versus Mach Number.

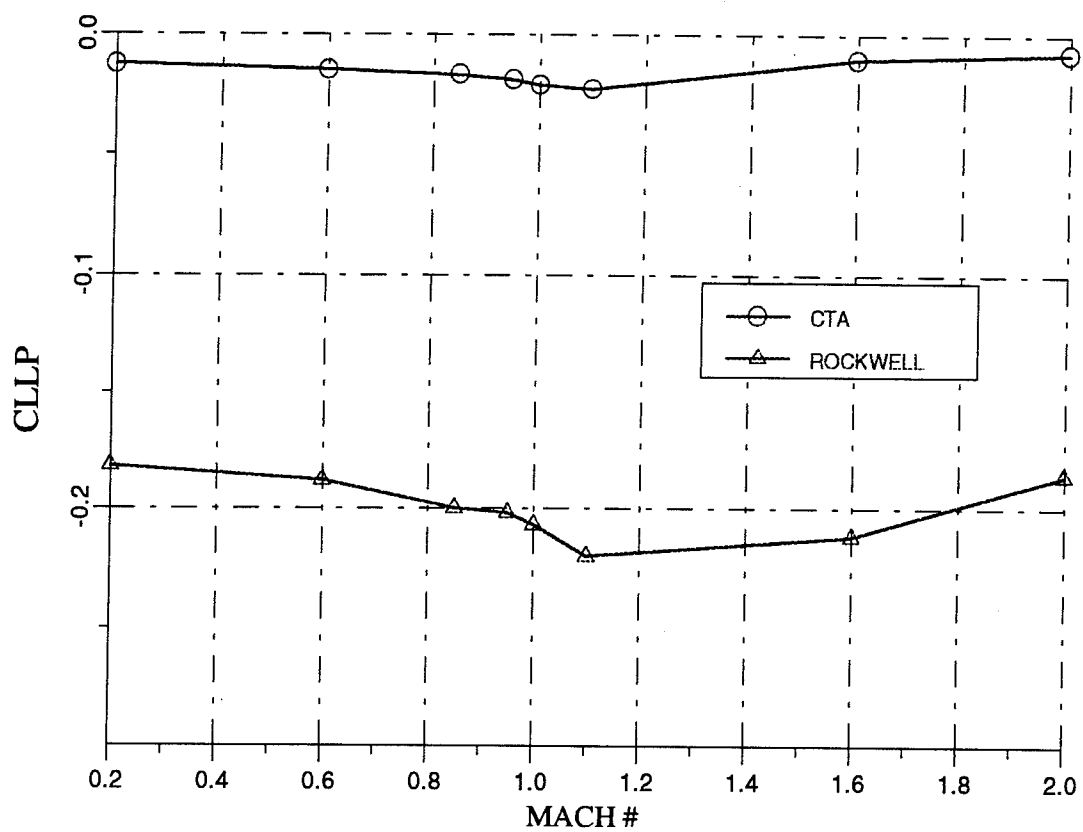


Figure 18. C_{Lp} versus Mach Number.

APPENDIX A - FOR005.DAT

CASEID ROCKPRN

\$FLTCON NMACH=08., MACH=0.2,0.6,0.85,0.95,1.0,1.1,1.6,2.0,
NALPHA=11., ALPHA=0.,2.,4.,6.,8.,10.,12.,14.,16.,18.,20.,
ALT=0000.0,PHI=0.0,\$

\$REFQ XCG=5.4583, ZCG=0., LREF=1.25, SREF=1.23,
BLAYER=NATURAL, RHR=125., SCALE=1.0,\$

\$AXIBOD

TNOSE = CONICAL,
LNOSE = 2.0917,
DNOSE = 1.0833,
BNOSE = 0.375,
XO = 0.0,
LCENTR = 8.5,
DCENTR = 1.25,
TAFT = CONICAL,
LAFT = 1.4483,
DAFT = 0.6021,
DEXIT = 0.0,\$

\$FINSET1

SECTYP = HEX,
ZUPPER = 0.008,0.0183,0.0432,
LMAXU = 0.7,0.3,0.25,
LFLATU = 0.0,0.0,0.0,
SSPAN = 0.0, 0.5833,1.1667,
CHORD = 3.9167, 1.2833,0.3667,
XLE = 4.0155,
SWEEP = 78.5, 57.4,
STA = 0., 0.,0.,
NPANEL = 4.,
PHIF = 45., 135., 225., 315.,\$

\$FINSET2

SECTYP = HEX,
ZUPPER = 0.0469,0.0156,
LMAXU = 0.33,0.25,
LFLATU = 0.0,0.0,
SSPAN = 0., 0.9167,
CHORD = 0.6667, 0.3333,
XLE = 11.1917,11.525,
* SWEEP = 20., 0.,
* STA = 0., 1.,
NPANEL = 4.,
PHIF = 45., 135., 225., 315.,\$

\$DEFLCT

DELTA2 = 0., 0., 0., 0.,
XHINGE = 6.7209,11.4584,\$

DIM FT

DERIV DEG

SOSE

DAMP

SAVE

NEXT CASE

CASEID ROCKII - PHI 22.5

\$FLTCON PHI=22.5,\$

DERIV DEG

DAMP

```

SAVE
NEXT CASE
CASEID ROCKII - PHI 45
$FLTCON PHI=45.0,$
DERIV DEG
DAMP
SAVE
NEXT CASE
CASEID ROCKII - dp = 5 deg
$FLTCON PHI=0.0,$
$DEFLCT DELTA2 = -5., -5., -5., -5.,$
DERIV DEG
DAMP
SAVE
NEXT CASE
CASEID ROCKII - dq = 5 deg
$DEFLCT DELTA2 = -5., -5., 5., 5.,$
DERIV DEG
DAMP
SAVE
NEXT CASE
CASEID ROCKII - dr = 5 deg
$DEFLCT DELTA2 = -5., 5., 5., -5.,$
DERIV DEG
DAMP
SAVE
NEXT CASE
CASEID ROCKII - deff = 5 deg
$DEFLCT DELTA2 = -5., -5., 5., 5.,$
DERIV DEG
DAMP
SAVE
NEXT CASE
CASEID ROCKII - dp = 5 deg, phi = 22.5 deg
$FLTCON PHI=22.5,$
$DEFLCT DELTA2 = -5., -5., -5., -5.,$
DERIV DEG
DAMP
NEXT CASE

```

APPENDIX B - FOR006.DAT

THE USAF AUTOMATED MISSILE DATCOM * REV 6/93 *
AERODYNAMIC METHODS FOR MISSILE CONFIGURATIONS
CONERR - INPUT ERROR CHECKING

ERROR CODES - N* DENOTES THE NUMBER OF OCCURENCES OF EACH ERROR

A - UNKNOWN VARIABLE NAME

B - MISSING EQUAL SIGN FOLLOWING VARIABLE NAME

C - NON-ARRAY VARIABLE HAS AN ARRAY ELEMENT DESIGNATION - (N)

D - NON-ARRAY VARIABLE HAS MULTIPLE VALUES ASSIGNED

E - ASSIGNED VALUES EXCEED ARRAY DIMENSION

F - SYNTAX ERROR

***** INPUT DATA CARDS *****

1 CASEID ROCKPRN

2 \$FLTCN NMACH=08., MACH=0.2,0.6,0.85,0.95,1.0,1.1,1.6,2.0,
3 NALPHA=11., ALPHA=0.,2.,4.,6.,8.,10.,12.,14.,16.,18.,20.,

4 ALT=0000.0, PHI=0.0,\$

5 \$REFQ XCG=5.4583, ZCG=0., LREF=1.25, SREF=1.23,

6 BLAYER=NATURAL, RHR=125., SCALE=1.0,\$

7 \$AXIBOD

8 TNOSE = CONICAL,

9 LNOSE = 2.0917,

10 DNOSE = 1.0833,

11 BNOSE = 0.375,

12 XO = 0.0,

13 LCENTR = 8.5,

14 DCENTR = 1.25,

15 TAFT = CONICAL,

16 LAFT = 1.4483,

17 DAFT = 0.6021,

18 DEXIT = 0.0,\$

19 \$FINSET1

20 SECTYP = HEX,

21 ZUPPER = 0.008,0.0183,0.0432,

22 LMAXU = 0.7,0.3,0.25,

23 LFLATU = 0.0,0.0,0.0,

24 SSPAN = 0.0,0.5833,1.1667,

25 CHORD = 3.9167,1.2833,0.3667,

26 XLE = 4.0155,

27 SWEEP = 78.5,57.4,

28 STA = 0.,0.0.,

29 NPANEL = 4.,

30 PHIF = 45.,135.,225.,315.,\$

31 \$FINSET2

32 SECTYP = HEX,

33 ZUPPER = 0.0469,0.0156,

34 LMAXU = 0.33,0.25,

35 LFLATU = 0.0,0.0,

36 SSPAN = 0.,0.9167,

37 CHORD = 0.6667,0.3333,

38 XLE = 11.1917,11.525,

39 SWEEP = 20.,0.,

** SUBSTITUTING NUMERIC FOR NAME NATURAL

** SUBSTITUTING NUMERIC FOR NAME CONICAL

** SUBSTITUTING NUMERIC FOR NAME CONICAL

** SUBSTITUTING NUMERIC FOR NAME HEX

** SUBSTITUTING NUMERIC FOR NAME HEX

```

40 *
41 STA = 0., 1.,
42 NPANEL = 4.,
43 PHIF = 45., 135., 225., 315.,$
44 $DEFLCT
45 DELTA2 = 0., 0., 0., 0.,
46 XHINGE = 6.7209,11.4584,$
47 DIM FT
48 DERIV DEG
49 SOSE
50 DAMP
51 SAVE
52 NEXT CASE
53 CASEID ROCKII - PHI 22.5
54 $FLTCON PHI=22.5,$
55 DERIV DEG
56 DAMP
57 SAVE
58 NEXT CASE
59 CASEID ROCKII - PHI 45
60 $FLTCON PHI=45.0,$
61 DERIV DEG
62 DAMP
63 SAVE
64 NEXT CASE
65 CASEID ROCKII - dp = 5 deg
66 $FLTCON PHI=0.0,$
67 $DEFLCT DELTA2 = -5., -5., -5., -5.,$
68 DERIV DEG
69 DAMP
70 SAVE
71 NEXT CASE
72 CASEID ROCKII - dq = 5 deg
73 $DEFLCT DELTA2 = -5., -5., 5., 5.,$
74 DERIV DEG
75 DAMP
76 SAVE
77 NEXT CASE
78 CASEID ROCKII - dr = 5 deg
79 $DEFLCT DELTA2 = -5., 5., 5., -5.,$
80 DERIV DEG
81 DAMP
82 SAVE
83 NEXT CASE
84 CASEID ROCKII - deff = 5 deg
85 $DEFLCT DELTA2 = -5., -5., 5., 5.,$
86 DERIV DEG
87 DAMP
88 SAVE
89 NEXT CASE
90 CASEID ROCKII - dp = 5 deg, phi = 22.5 deg
91 $FLTCON PHI=22.5,$
92 $DEFLCT DELTA2 = -5., -5., -5., -5.,$
93 DERIV DEG
94 DAMP
95 NEXT CASE

```

THE USAF AUTOMATED MISSILE DATCOM * REV 6/93 *
AERODYNAMIC METHODS FOR MISSILE CONFIGURATIONS
CASE INPUTS

FOLLOWING ARE THE CARDS INPUT FOR THIS CASE

CASEID ROCKPRN

\$FLTCN MNACH=08., MACH=0.2,0.6,0.85,0.95,1.0,1.1,1.6,2.0,
NAPHA=11., ALPHA=0.,2.,4.,6.,8.,10.,12.,14.,16.,18.,20.,
ALT=0000.0, PHI=0.0,\$
\$REFQ XCG=5.4583, ZCG=0., LREF=1.25, SREF=1.23,
BLAYER=1., RHR=125., SCALE=1.0,\$

\$AXIBOD

TNOSE = 0.,
LNOSE = 2.0917,
DNOSE = 1.0833,
BNOSE = 0.375,
XO = 0.0,
LCENTR = 8.5,
DCENTR = 1.25,
TAFT = 0.,
LAFT = 1.4483,
DAFT = 0.6021,
DEXIT = 0.0,\$

\$PINSET1

SECTYP = 0.,
ZUPPER = 0.008,0.0183,0.0432,
LMAXU = 0.7,0.3,0.25,
LFLATU = 0.0,0.0,0.0,
SSPAN = 0.0, 0.5833,1.1667,
CHORD = 3.9167, 1.2833,0.3667,
XLE = 4.0155,
SWEEP = 78.5, 57.4,
STA = 0., 0.0.,
NPANEL = 4.,
PHIF = 45., 135., 225., 315.,\$

\$PINSET2

SECTYP = 0.,
ZUPPER = 0.0469,0.0156,
LMAXU = 0.33,0.25,
LFLATU = 0.0,0.0,
SSPAN = 0., 0.9167,
CHORD = 0.6667, 0.3333,
XLE = 11.1917,11.525,
SWEEP = 20., 0.,
STA = 0., 1.,
NPANEL = 4.,
PHIF = 45., 135., 225., 315.,\$

\$DEFLCT

DELTA2 = 0., 0., 0., 0.,
XHINGE = 6.7209,11.4584,\$

DIM FT

DERIV DEG
SOSE
DAMP
SAVE
NEXT CASE

THE BOUNDARY LAYER IS ASSUMED TO DEVELOP NATURALLY OVER ALL COMPONENTS OF THE CONFIGURATION

THE INPUT UNITS ARE IN FEET, THE SCALE FACTOR IS 1.0000

THE USAF AUTOMATED MISSILE DATCOM * REV 6/93 *
AERODYNAMIC METHODS FOR MISSILE CONFIGURATIONS
ROCKPRN
STATIC AERODYNAMICS FOR BODY-FIN SET 1 AND 2

CASE 1
PAGE 2

FLIGHT CONDITIONS				REFERENCE DIMENSIONS			
MACH NUMBER	ALTITUDE	VELOCITY	PRESSURE	TEMPERATURE	REYNOLDS NUMBER	SIDESLIP ANGLE	ROLL ANGLE
0.20	0.00	223.25	2.116E+03	518.67	1.414E+06	0.00	0.00
	FT	FT/SEC	LB/FT**2	DEG R	1/FT	DEG	DEG
	0.00	223.25	2.116E+03	518.67	1.414E+06	0.00	0.00
LONGITUDINAL				DERIVATIVES (PER DEGREE)			
ALPHA	CN	CM	CA	REF. AREA	REF. LENGTH	MOMENT	REF. CENTER
0.00	0.000	0.000	0.193	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.00	0.423	-0.445	0.193	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4.00	0.899	-0.900	0.193	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.00	1.372	-1.146	0.192	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8.00	1.838	-1.456	0.191	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.00	2.264	-1.721	0.190	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
12.00	2.734	-2.169	0.188	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14.00	3.193	-2.491	0.185	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
16.00	3.654	-2.788	0.182	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
18.00	4.137	-3.114	0.179	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
20.00	4.631	-3.348	0.175	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
LATERAL DIRECTIONAL				LONGITUDINAL			
ALPHA	CY	CLN	CLL	CNA	CMA	CYB	CLLB
0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.978E-01	-2.198E-01	-2.062E-01	-6.985E-10
2.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.248E-01	-2.251E-01	-2.178E-01	1.470E-04
4.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.373E-01	-1.748E-01	-2.388E-01	6.995E-04
6.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.348E-01	-1.388E-01	-2.612E-01	-2.160E-03
8.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.231E-01	-1.438E-01	-2.697E-01	-2.695E-03
10.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.239E-01	-1.781E-01	-2.715E-01	-3.642E-03
12.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.323E-01	-1.924E-01	-2.762E-01	-4.077E-03
14.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.300E-01	-1.547E-01	-2.874E-01	-8.020E-03
16.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.359E-01	-1.557E-01	-2.929E-01	-1.223E-02
18.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.441E-01	-1.400E-01	-2.928E-01	-1.809E-02
20.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.495E-01	-9.402E-02	-2.969E-01	-2.321E-02
PANEL DEFLECTION ANGLES (DEGREES)				X-C.P.			
FIN SET	FIN 1	FIN 2	FIN 3	FIN 4	FIN 5	FIN 6	FIN 7
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

THE USAF AUTOMATED MISSILE DATCOM * REV 6/93 *
AERODYNAMIC METHODS FOR MISSILE CONFIGURATIONS
ROCKPRN
BODY + 2 FIN SETS DYNAMIC DERIVATIVES

CASE 1
PAGE 3

FLIGHT CONDITIONS							REFERENCE DIMENSIONS					
MACH NUMBER	ALTITUDE FT	VELOCITY FT/SEC	PRESSURE LB/FT**2	TEMPERATURE DEG R	REYNOLDS NUMBER 1/FT	SIDESLIP ANGLE DEG	ROLL ANGLE DEG	REF. AREA FT**2	REF. LENGTH FT	MOMENT LONG. FT	REF. CENTER VERTICAL FT	
0.20	0.00	223.25	2.116E+03	518.67	1.414E+06	0.00	0.00	1.230	1.250	5.458	0.000	
DYNAMIC DERIVATIVES (PER DEGREE)												
ALPHA			CNQ		CNAD		CMQ+CMAD					
		0.0		1.595E+00		6.042E-01		-4.44430E+00				
		2.0		1.756E+00		9.870E-01		-4.74070E+00				
		4.0		1.912E+00		1.341E+00		-5.02652E+00				
		6.0		2.034E+00		1.507E+00		-5.25561E+00				
		8.0		2.132E+00		1.543E+00		-5.44336E+00				
		10.0		2.230E+00		1.589E+00		-5.62679E+00				
		12.0		2.175E+00		1.571E+00		-5.30506E+00				
		14.0		1.937E+00		1.184E+00		-4.46262E+00				
		16.0		1.639E+00		3.709E-01		-3.54468E+00				
		18.0		1.416E+00		1.710E-01		-2.70570E+00				
		20.0		1.292E+00		6.847E-01		-1.99654E+00				

THE USAF AUTOMATED MISSILE DATCOM * REV 6/93 *
AERODYNAMIC METHODS FOR MISSILE CONFIGURATIONS

CASE 1
PAGE 4

ROCKPRN

STATIC AERODYNAMICS FOR BODY-FIN SET 1 AND 2

FLIGHT CONDITIONS				REFERENCE DIMENSIONS								
MACH NUMBER	ALTITUDE FT	VELOCITY FT/SEC	PRESSURE LB/FT**2	TEMPERATURE DEG R	REYNOLDS NUMBER 1/FT	SIDESLIP ANGLE DEG	ROLL ANGLE DEG	REF.	REF. LENGTH	MOMENT	REF. CENTER	
								AREA FT**2	LONG.	LAT.	LONG.	VERTICAL
0.60	0.00	669.76	2.116E+03	518.67	4.241E+06	0.00	0.00	1.230	1.250	1.250	5.458	0.000
----- DERIVATIVES (PER DEGREE) -----												
				LONGITUDINAL				LATERAL DIRECTIONAL				
				CNA				CYB				
				CLN				CLLB				
				CLL				CLNB				
				CY				CYB				
				CA				CLLB				
				CM				CLNB				
				CN				CLLB				
ALPHA	CN	CM	CA	CY	CLN	CLL	CNA	CNA	CYB	CLNB	CLNB	CLLB
0.00	0.000	0.000	0.192	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.055E-01	-2.303E-01	-2.121E-01	2.299E-01	-3.027E-09	
2.00	0.431	-0.460	0.192	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.252E-01	-2.295E-01	-2.215E-01	2.245E-01	1.237E-04	
4.00	0.901	-0.918	0.191	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.322E-01	-2.061E-01	-2.387E-01	2.147E-01	5.700E-04	
6.00	1.359	-1.285	0.191	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.294E-01	-1.856E-01	-2.492E-01	2.157E-01	-1.972E-04	
8.00	1.819	-1.661	0.190	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.208E-01	-1.697E-01	-2.540E-01	2.096E-01	-4.291E-04	
10.00	2.243	-1.964	0.189	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.048E-01	-1.031E-01	-2.552E-01	2.120E-01	-1.814E-03	
12.00	2.638	-2.074	0.188	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.099E-01	-1.061E-01	-2.683E-01	2.708E-01	-5.930E-03	
14.00	3.082	-2.389	0.186	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.410E-01	-1.673E-01	-2.807E-01	3.317E-01	-1.098E-02	
16.00	3.602	-2.743	0.183	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.800E-01	-1.990E-01	-2.910E-01	3.666E-01	-1.661E-02	
18.00	4.203	-3.185	0.179	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.985E-01	-1.935E-01	-3.000E-01	3.994E-01	-2.354E-02	
20.00	4.796	-3.518	0.174	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.950E-01	-1.383E-01	-3.117E-01	4.455E-01	-3.098E-02	

BODY + 2 FIN SETS DYNAMIC DERIVATIVES

[illegible]

THE USAF AUTOMATED MISSILE DATCOM * REV 6/93 *
AERODYNAMIC METHODS FOR MISSILE CONFIGURATIONS
ROCKPRN
STATIC AERODYNAMICS FOR BODY-FIN SET 1 AND 2

CASE 1
PAGE 8

MACH NUMBER	FLIGHT CONDITIONS				REFERENCE DIMENSIONS			
	ALTITUDE FT	VELOCITY FT/SEC	PRESSURE LB/FT**2	TEMPERATURE DEG R	REYNOLDS NUMBER 1/FT	SIDESLIP ANGLE DEG	ROLL ANGLE DEG	REF. AREA FT**2
0.85	0.00	948.83	2.116E+03	518.67	6.008E+06	0.00	0.00	1.230
								LONG. FT 1.250
								LAT. FT 1.250
								MOMENT LONG. FT 5.458
								VERTICAL FT 0.000

ALPHA	LATERAL DIRECTIONAL				DERIVATIVES (PER DEGREE)			
	CN	CM	CA	CL	CMA	CNB	CLLB	CLLB
0.00	0.000	0.000	0.293	0.000	2.149E-01	2.192E-01	1.705E-01	4.424E-09
2.00	0.441	-0.340	0.293	0.000	2.264E-01	-2.247E-01	1.640E-01	7.288E-05
4.00	0.906	-0.676	0.292	0.000	2.325E-01	-2.357E-01	1.527E-01	3.046E-04
6.00	1.371	-0.944	0.292	0.000	2.299E-01	-2.446E-01	1.545E-01	-6.888E-04
8.00	1.825	-1.188	0.290	0.000	2.157E-01	-2.486E-01	1.534E-01	-1.725E-03
10.00	2.234	-1.405	0.289	0.000	1.978E-01	-2.463E-01	1.536E-01	-3.307E-03
12.00	2.616	-1.382	0.287	0.000	2.113E-01	-2.611E-01	2.223E-01	-8.383E-03
14.00	3.080	-1.637	0.285	0.000	2.420E-01	-2.776E-01	2.943E-01	-1.433E-02
16.00	3.584	-1.916	0.282	0.000	2.725E-01	-2.882E-01	3.347E-01	-2.068E-02
18.00	4.170	-2.301	0.278	0.000	2.893E-01	-2.985E-01	3.728E-01	-2.779E-02
20.00	4.742	-2.576	0.272	0.000	2.826E-01	-3.092E-01	4.162E-01	-3.487E-02

ALPHA	LATERAL DIRECTIONAL				DERIVATIVES (PER DEGREE)			
	CN	CM	CA	CL	CMA	CNB	CLLB	CLLB
0.00	0.000	0.000	0.293	0.000	2.149E-01	2.192E-01	1.705E-01	4.424E-09
2.00	0.441	-0.340	0.293	0.000	2.264E-01	-2.247E-01	1.640E-01	7.288E-05
4.00	0.906	-0.676	0.292	0.000	2.325E-01	-2.357E-01	1.527E-01	3.046E-04
6.00	1.371	-0.944	0.292	0.000	2.299E-01	-2.446E-01	1.545E-01	-6.888E-04
8.00	1.825	-1.188	0.290	0.000	2.157E-01	-2.486E-01	1.534E-01	-1.725E-03
10.00	2.234	-1.405	0.289	0.000	1.978E-01	-2.463E-01	1.536E-01	-3.307E-03
12.00	2.616	-1.382	0.287	0.000	2.113E-01	-2.611E-01	2.223E-01	-8.383E-03
14.00	3.080	-1.637	0.285	0.000	2.420E-01	-2.776E-01	2.943E-01	-1.433E-02
16.00	3.584	-1.916	0.282	0.000	2.725E-01	-2.882E-01	3.347E-01	-2.068E-02
18.00	4.170	-2.301	0.278	0.000	2.893E-01	-2.985E-01	3.728E-01	-2.779E-02
20.00	4.742	-2.576	0.272	0.000	2.826E-01	-3.092E-01	4.162E-01	-3.487E-02

FIN SET	PANEL DEFLECTION ANGLES (DEGREES)			
	FIN 1	FIN 2	FIN 3	FIN 4
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BODY + 2 FIN SETS DYNAMIC DERIVATIVES

30

APPENDIX C - CTA.DAT

64 - # OF DATA SETS - NDS
0.3751 - DISTANCE FROM CENTERLINE TO CENTROID OF FIN (lref units) - YCENT
2 - NUMBER OF FIN SETS - NFS

APPENDIX D - CART.OUT

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX E - AEROB.OUT

```

C  NALPHA= 11  NMACH= 8
C  AOA ACROSS (DEG): 0.0, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0, 12.0, 14.0, 16.0, 18.0, 20.0,
DATA ALPHA/ 0.0, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0, 12.0, 14.0, 16.0, 18.0, 20.0,
C  M# DOWN: 0.20, 0.60, 0.85, 1.00, 1.10, 1.60, 2.00,
DATA MACH/ 0.20, 0.60, 0.85, 1.00, 1.10, 1.60, 2.00,
DATA TCN/
& 0.000, 0.423, 0.899, 1.372, 1.838, 2.264, 2.734, 3.193, 3.654, 4.137, 4.631,
& 0.000, 0.431, 0.901, 1.359, 1.819, 2.243, 2.638, 3.082, 3.602, 4.203, 4.796,
& 0.000, 0.441, 0.906, 1.371, 1.825, 2.234, 2.616, 3.080, 3.584, 4.170, 4.742,
& 0.000, 0.461, 0.939, 1.429, 1.897, 2.329, 2.734, 3.222, 3.756, 4.369, 4.945,
& 0.000, 0.481, 0.977, 1.484, 1.969, 2.419, 2.843, 3.357, 3.922, 4.560, 5.154,
& 0.000, 0.458, 0.929, 1.409, 1.869, 2.297, 2.697, 3.191, 3.719, 4.295, 4.876,
& 0.000, 0.429, 0.881, 1.342, 1.792, 2.207, 2.586, 3.033, 3.893, 4.679, 5.423,
& 0.000, 0.396, 0.814, 1.251, 1.672, 2.054, 2.596, 3.190, 3.821, 4.502, 5.131,
DATA TCNP/
& 0.000, 0.004, 0.022, 0.065, 0.099, 0.163, 0.222, 0.293, 0.371, 0.461, 0.570,
& 0.000, 0.005, 0.021, 0.048, 0.065, 0.124, 0.234, 0.316, 0.420, 0.556, 0.739,
& 0.000, 0.004, 0.013, 0.032, 0.045, 0.098, 0.215, 0.304, 0.415, 0.559, 0.754,
& 0.000, 0.003, 0.013, 0.029, 0.035, 0.101, 0.230, 0.329, 0.454, 0.616, 0.835,
& 0.000, 0.003, 0.012, 0.025, 0.028, 0.097, 0.240, 0.351, 0.489, 0.668, 0.912,
& 0.000, 0.003, 0.009, 0.021, 0.022, 0.104, 0.240, 0.346, 0.484, 0.660, 0.910,
& 0.000, 0.002, 0.010, 0.021, 0.034, 0.073, 0.141, 0.190, 0.282, 0.380, 0.501,
& 0.000, 0.001, 0.009, 0.020, 0.034, 0.064, 0.145, 0.203, 0.270, 0.352, 0.451,
DATA TCLNP/
& 0.000, -0.445, -0.900, -1.146, -1.456, -1.721, -2.169, -2.491, -2.788, -3.114, -3.348,
& 0.000, -0.460, -0.918, -1.285, -1.661, -1.964, -2.074, -2.389, -2.743, -3.185, -3.518,
& 0.000, -0.340, -0.690, -0.944, -1.188, -1.405, -1.637, -1.916, -2.301, -2.576, -2.819,
& 0.000, -0.351, -0.690, -0.955, -1.226, -1.392, -1.375, -1.382, -1.642, -1.936, -2.326, -2.562,
& 0.000, -0.442, -0.866, -1.205, -1.547, -1.780, -1.830, -2.178, -2.564, -3.041, -3.332,
& 0.000, -0.611, -1.211, -1.730, -2.244, -2.650, -2.846, -3.355, -3.859, -4.428, -4.819,
& 0.000, -0.451, -0.922, -1.364, -1.764, -2.094, -2.232, -2.573, -3.164, -3.756, -4.228,
& 0.000, -0.397, -0.816, -1.218, -1.578, -1.874, -2.028, -2.404, -2.823, -3.321, -3.712,
DATA TCLMP/
& 0.000, 0.004, 0.022, -0.059, -0.061, -0.222, -0.384, -0.619, -0.937, -1.342, -1.855,
& 0.000, 0.006, 0.028, 0.038, 0.097, -0.068, -0.490, -0.810, -1.231, -1.792, -2.583,
& 0.000, 0.006, 0.033, 0.049, 0.095, -0.076, -0.557, -0.903, -1.358, -1.957, -2.792,
& 0.000, 0.007, 0.041, 0.064, 0.147, -0.077, -0.606, -0.998, -1.509, -2.191, -3.151,
& 0.000, 0.009, 0.049, 0.079, 0.171, -0.063, -0.653, -1.102, -1.670, -2.428, -3.507,
& 0.000, 0.009, 0.044, 0.067, 0.144, -0.181, -0.773, -1.217, -1.813, -2.611, -3.738,
& 0.000, 0.000, 0.003, -0.008, -0.014, -0.155, -0.437, -0.620, -0.871, -1.174, -1.601,
& 0.000, -0.002, -0.003, -0.018, -0.033, -0.133, -0.414, -0.584, -0.785, -1.031, -1.371,
DATA TCYP/
& 0.000, -0.002, -0.015, -0.064, -0.112, -0.170, -0.217, -0.310, -0.402, -0.480, -0.518,
& 0.000, -0.003, -0.015, -0.042, -0.069, -0.111, -0.210, -0.309, -0.432, -0.565, -0.695,
& 0.000, -0.001, -0.011, -0.032, -0.057, -0.089, -0.196, -0.303, -0.430, -0.566, -0.695,
& 0.000, -0.002, -0.010, -0.031, -0.050, -0.096, -0.210, -0.332, -0.476, -0.628, -0.771,
& 0.000, -0.002, -0.009, -0.030, -0.049, -0.098, -0.221, -0.356, -0.516, -0.683, -0.845,
& 0.000, -0.001, -0.007, -0.027, -0.047, -0.099, -0.225, -0.356, -0.509, -0.667, -0.823,
& 0.000, -0.001, -0.007, -0.020, -0.039, -0.070, -0.147, -0.215, -0.339, -0.452, -0.564,
& 0.000, -0.001, -0.007, -0.017, -0.035, -0.057, -0.147, -0.222, -0.302, -0.386, -0.475,
DATA TCLNP/
& 0.000, -0.002, -0.011, 0.130, 0.199, 0.311, 0.381, 0.680, 1.034, 1.388, 1.579,
& 0.000, -0.003, -0.015, 0.018, 0.025, 0.106, 0.454, 0.822, 1.284, 1.798, 2.328,
& 0.000, -0.003, -0.017, 0.009, 0.034, 0.102, 0.500, 0.892, 1.376, 1.896, 2.416,
& 0.000, -0.004, -0.022, 0.005, 0.003, 0.119, 0.547, 0.993, 1.542, 2.131, 2.728,
& 0.000, -0.005, -0.027, 0.001, 0.000, 0.125, 0.595, 1.097, 1.717, 2.382, 3.062,
& 0.000, -0.004, -0.023, 0.012, 0.029, 0.195, 0.709, 1.226, 1.850, 2.526, 3.181,
& 0.000, 0.001, 0.000, 0.029, 0.073, 0.161, 0.465, 0.714, 1.025, 1.333, 1.648,
& 0.000, 0.001, 0.003, 0.027, 0.063, 0.128, 0.455, 0.681, 0.935, 1.209, 1.534,
DATA TCA/

```


E 0.193, 0.192, 0.293, 0.470, 0.570, 0.642, 0.606, 0.553,
 DATA TCAA/
 E-0.00090,-0.00090,-0.00105,-0.00145,-0.00175,-0.00205,-0.00180,-0.00235,
 DATA TCAD/
 E 0.00576, 0.00688, 0.00784, 0.00880, 0.00976, 0.01040, 0.00464, 0.00352,
 DATA TCNDQ/
 E 0.07840, 0.09620, 0.10820, 0.12180, 0.13720, 0.13700, 0.05380, 0.03880,
 DATA TCLMDQ/
 E-0.37620,-0.46100,-0.51860,-0.58280,-0.65360,-0.67160,-0.26480,-0.19020,
 DATA TCLMQ/
 E -4.4443, -5.3456, -4.6696, -3.6102, -3.2275, -2.1108, -0.5894, -0.5673,
 DATA TCLLAP/
 E-0.00016,-0.00018,-0.00027,-0.00032,-0.00037,-0.00042,-0.00023,-0.00024,
 DATA TCLLDP/
 E 0.01900, 0.02260, 0.02560, 0.02880, 0.03240, 0.03480, 0.01560, 0.01160,
 DATA TCLLP/
 E-0.01226,-0.01458,-0.01652,-0.01858,-0.02090,-0.02245,-0.01006,-0.00748,

APPENDIX F - CTA.FOR

```

C CTA4.FOR  29 NOV 94
C THIS PROGRAM CONVERTS MISSILE DATCOM OUTPUT IN CARTESIAN COORDINATES
C TO AEROBALLISTIC COORDINATES.  GREG WILDER
C                                     ASC/XREWS  904-882-3722
C23456789012345678921234567893123456789412345678951234567896123456789712
C
      DIMENSION ALPHA(20),BC(16,20,100),CN(16,20),CNP(16,20),
& CLM(16,20),CLMP(16,20),CYP(16,20),CLNP(16,20),CA(16),
& CAA(16),CAD(16),CNDQ(16),CLMDQ(16),CLLDP(16),CLLP(16),
& CLMQ(16),CLLAP(16)
      REAL LREF
      CHARACTER*6 ANUM,ADYN,ACASE
C
C OPEN INPUT FILE & OUTPUT FILE
      OPEN(UNIT=5,FILE='CTA.DAT',STATUS='OLD')
      OPEN(UNIT=6,FILE='FOR006.DAT',STATUS='OLD')
      OPEN(UNIT=9,FILE='CART.OUT',STATUS='NEW')
      OPEN(UNIT=10,FILE='AEROB.OUT',STATUS='NEW')
C
C VARIABLES:
C ALPHA - ALPHA MATRIX
C BC - BODY COEFFICEINTS FROM DATCOM - MAX 20 ALPHA, MAX 16 M#
& 100 DATA SETS
C NDS - # OF DATA SETS
C YCENT - DISTANCE FROM BODY CENTERLINE TO CENTROID OF CONTROL FIN
C          SAME UNITS AS LREF
C NFIN - NUMBER OF THE FIN SET TO BE DEFLECTED
C RAD - DEGREES TO RADIANS CONVERSION FACTOR
C DEG - RAD TO DEG CONVERSION FACTOR
C I22 - FACTOR REQUIRED TO SKIP TO RUN WITH EQUAL M# @22.5 DEG
C I45 - FACTOR REQUIRED TO SKIP TO RUN WITH EQUAL M# @45 DEG
C
      RAD = 1.0/57.2958
      DEG = 57.2958
      READ(5,*)NDS
      READ(5,*)YCENT
      READ(5,*)NFIN
C
C READ IN # OF M# & # OF AOA'S (LINE 16 & 17) FROM INPUT DECK ECHO
C
      DO 100 ILOOK=1,999
      READ(6,1000)ACASE
1000  FORMAT(5X,A6)
100   IF (ACASE .EQ. 'CASEID')GOTO 10
C
C READ IN NMACH & NALP (REAL IN BC)
C
10    READ(6,1010)BC(2,1,1)
      WRITE(9,*)BC(2,1,1)
1010  FORMAT(21X,F2.0)
      READ(6,1015)BC(1,1,1)
      WRITE(9,*)BC(1,1,1)
1015  FORMAT(23X,F2.0)
C
C BEGIN READ OF DATA

```

```

C
DO 110 I=1,NDS
C
C # OF M# & AQA'S ARE CONSTANT
BC(1,1,I)=BC(1,1,1)
BC(2,1,I)=BC(2,1,1)
C
C LOCATE FIRST/NEXT DATA SET BY FINDING "NUMBER" (IN MACH NUMBER)
C
DO 120 ILOOK=1,10000
15 READ(6,1020)ANUM
1020 FORMAT(1X,A6)
IF(ANUM .EQ. 'NUMBER')GOTO 20
120 CONTINUE
C
C READ HEADER INFO AND INSERT INTO FIRST COL OF BC MATRIX
C
20 READ(6,1040)BC(3,1,I),BC(4,1,I),BC(5,1,I),BC(6,1,I),BC(7,1,I),
& BC(8,1,I),BC(9,1,I),BC(10,1,I),BC(11,1,I)
C
WRITE(9,1041)BC(3,1,I),BC(4,1,I),BC(5,1,I),BC(6,1,I),BC(7,1,I),
& BC(8,1,I),BC(9,1,I),BC(10,1,I),BC(11,1,I)
C
1040 FORMAT(/,2X,F4.2,2X,F10.2,37X,E9.3,2X,F8.2,2X,F7.2,2X,F8.3,2X,
& F7.3,11X,F8.3,2X,F9.3,////////)
1041 FORMAT(/,2X,F4.2,2X,F10.2,37X,E9.3,2X,F8.2,2X,F7.2,2X,F8.3,2X,
& F7.3,11X,F8.3,2X,F9.3,/)
C
C READ FIRST BLOCK OF DATA
C23456789012345678921234567893123456789412345678951234567896123456789712
NALPHA=IFIX ( BC(1,1,1) )
DO 125 J=1,NALPHA
READ(6,1050)ALPHA(J),BC(J,2,I),BC(J,3,I),BC(J,4,I),BC(J,5,I),
& BC(J,6,I),BC(J,7,I),BC(J,8,I),BC(J,9,I),BC(J,10,I),BC(J,11,I),
& BC(J,12,I)
WRITE(9,1050)ALPHA(J),BC(J,2,I),BC(J,3,I),BC(J,4,I),
& BC(J,5,I),BC(J,6,I),BC(J,7,I),BC(J,8,I),BC(J,9,I),
& BC(J,10,I),BC(J,11,I),BC(J,12,I)
1050 FORMAT(3X,F5.2,1X,3(2X,F7.3),4X,3(2X,F7.3),4X,5(2X,E10.3))
C
125 CONTINUE
C READ IN XCP
READ(6,1055)
1055 FORMAT(//)
DO 130 J=1,NALPHA
READ(6,1060)BC(J,13,I)
WRITE(9,1061)BC(J,13,I)
1060 FORMAT(78X,F8.3)
1061 FORMAT(8X,F8.3)
C
130 CONTINUE
C
C READ IN FIN DEFLECTIONS (IF NFIN = 2 SKIP TO SECOND FIN SET)
C
READ(6,1065)
1065 FORMAT(/)
C IF(NFIN .EQ. 2)READ(6,1065)
132 READ(6,1066)IFS,BC(12,1,I),BC(13,1,I),BC(14,1,I),BC(15,1,I)
IF (IFS .LT. NFIN)GOTO 132
WRITE(9,1067)IFS,BC(12,1,I),BC(13,1,I),BC(14,1,I),BC(15,1,I)

```

```

1066  FORMAT(43X,I2,4(4X,F7.2))
1067  FORMAT(3X,I2,4(4X,F7.2))
C
C READ IN DYNAMIC DERIV
C -LOCATE DYNAMIC DERIV DATA BY FINDING "DYNAMI" (IN HEADER)
C
      DO 140 ILOOK=1,10000
      READ(6,1070)ADYN
1070  FORMAT(49X,A6)
      IF(ADYN.EQ. 'DYNAMI')GOTO 30
140   CONTINUE
C
30    READ(6,1075)
1075  FORMAT(/)
      DO 150 J=1,NALPHA
      READ(6,1080)BC(J,14,I),BC(J,15,I),BC(J,16,I)
      WRITE(9,1085)BC(J,14,I),BC(J,15,I),BC(J,16,I)
1080  FORMAT(47X,E11.3,10X,E10.3,11X,E13.5)
1085  FORMAT(8X,E10.3,10X,E10.3,11X,E13.5)
150   CONTINUE
C
110   CONTINUE
C
C CALCULATE CN - AEROBALLISTIC CN PRIME
C      CNP - CORRECTION TO CN WHEN PHIP IS NOT ZERO. DELTA CNP
C      = CN @ PHIP = 45 - CN @ PHIP = 0
C TCNP45 - TEMP CN @ PHIP = 45 DEG
C      CLM - AEROBALLISTIC CM - @ PHIP = 0
C      CLMP - CORR TO CLM WHEN PHIP IS NOT ZERO.
C      DELTA CLM = CLM @ PHIP = 45 - CLM @ PHIP = 0
C      CA - CA - AXIAL COEF AT ZERO AOA
C
      NMACH=IFIX(BC(2,1,1))
      WRITE(9,1100)NMACH,BC(2,1,1)
1100  FORMAT(2X,'NMACH = ',I4,'BC(2,1,1) = ',F10.4)
      I22 = NMACH
      I45 = 2*NMACH
C
      DO 200 I=1,NMACH
      DO 210 J=1,NALPHA
C
          CN(I,J) = BC(J,2,I)
C
          PHIP = RAD * BC(7,1,I+I45)
          TCNP45 = BC(J,2,I+I45) * COS(PHIP) - BC(J,5,I+I45) * SIN(PHIP)
          CNP(I,J) = TCNP45 - BC(J,2,I)
C
          CLM(I,J) = BC(J,3,I)
          TCMP45 = BC(J,3,I+I45) * COS(PHIP) - BC(J,6,I+I45) * SIN(PHIP)
          CLMP(I,J) = TCMP45 - BC(J,3,I)
C
          PHIP = RAD * BC(7,1,I+I22)
C
          CYP(I,J) = BC(J,5,I+I22) * COS(PHIP) +
&              BC(J,2,I+I22) * SIN(PHIP)
          CLNP(I,J) = BC(J,3,I+I22)*SIN(PHIP)+BC(J,6,I+I22)*COS(PHIP)
C
210   CONTINUE
C
      CA(I) = BC(1,4,I)

```

```

C
200  CONTINUE
C
C  CALC CAA & CAD
C
      DO 300 I=1,NMACH
C
C  CAA
C
      CASUM = 0.0
      DO 310 J=1,NALPHA-1
        DALP= ALPHA(J+1)-ALPHA(J)
        CASUM = (BC(J+1,4,I) - BC(J,4,I))/DALP + CASUM
310  CONTINUE
C
      CAA(I) = CASUM / (NALPHA-1)
C
C  CALC DQ, DR & DEFF
C
      D1 = BC(12,1,I+6*NMACH)
      D2 = BC(13,1,I+6*NMACH)
      D3 = BC(14,1,I+6*NMACH)
      D4 = BC(15,1,I+6*NMACH)
      DQ = (-D1-D2+D3+D4)/4.0
      DR = (-D1+D2+D3-D4)/4.0
      DEFF = ( ABS(DQ) + ABS(DR) ) / 2.0
C
C  CAD (CALC @ ZERO AOA ONLY.)
C
      J = 1
      CAESUM = (BC(J,4,I+6*NMACH) - BC(J,4,I))
C
      CAD(I) = CAESUM / (DEFF**2)
C
C  CNDQ & CLMDQ LOOP @ ZERO AOA
C
C  CALC DQ
C
      D1 = BC(12,1,I+4*NMACH)
      D2 = BC(13,1,I+4*NMACH)
      D3 = BC(14,1,I+4*NMACH)
      D4 = BC(15,1,I+4*NMACH)
      DQ = (-D1-D2+D3+D4)/4.0
C
      J=1
      CNDQSUM = (BC(J,2,I) - BC(J,2,I+4*NMACH))
      CLMDQSUM = (BC(J,3,I) - BC(J,3,I+4*NMACH))
C
      CNDQ(I) = CNDQSUM/(DQ)
      CLMDQ(I) = CLMDQSUM/(DQ)
C
C  CLLAP
C
      CLSUM = 0.0
      NSUM = 0
      DO 325 J=1,NALPHA
        ACLL = ABS(BC(J,7,I+NMACH))
        IF ( ACLL .LT. 0.001 ) GO TO 325
C  ONLY NON-ZERO CLL VALUES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CALCULATION
        CLSUM = ((BC(J,7,I+NMACH)-BC(J,7,I))/ALPHA(J)**2) + CLSUM

```

```

      NSUM = NSUM + 1
325  CONTINUE
      CLLAP(I) = CLSUM/NSUM
C
C CLLDP @ ZERO AOA
C
C CALC DP
C
      D1 = BC(12,1,I+3*NMACH)
      D2 = BC(13,1,I+3*NMACH)
      D3 = BC(14,1,I+3*NMACH)
      D4 = BC(15,1,I+3*NMACH)
      DP = (-D1-D2-D3-D4)/4.0
C
      J=1
      CLLDP(I) = (BC(J,7,I+3*NMACH) - BC(J,7,I))/(DP)
C
C CALC CLLP
C
      LREF = BC(9,1,1)
      CLLP(I) = -2.15*(YCENT/LREF)*CLLDP(I)
C
C CALC CLMQ
C
      J=1
      CLMQ(I) = BC(J,16,I)
C
300  CONTINUE
C
C PRINT COEFFICIENTS
C
C WRITE ALPHA & M# INFORMATION
C
      WRITE(10,1200)NALPHA,NMACH
1200  FORMAT(1X,'C  NALPHA=',I3,2X,'NMACH=',I3)
      WRITE(10,1210)(ALPHA(J),J=1,NALPHA)
1210  FORMAT(1X,'C  AOA ACROSS (DEG):',20(F4.1,', '))
      WRITE(10,1212)(ALPHA(J),J=1,NALPHA)
1212  FORMAT(6X,'DATA ALPHA/',20(F4.1,', '))
      WRITE(10,1220)(BC(3,1,J),J=1,NMACH)
1220  FORMAT(1X,'C  M#  DOWN:',16(F4.2,', '))
      WRITE(10,1222)(BC(3,1,J),J=1,NMACH)
1222  FORMAT(6X,'DATA MACH/',16(F4.2,', '))
C
C WRITE CN
C
      WRITE(10,1230)
1230  FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCN/')
C
      DO 320 I=1,NMACH
320   WRITE(10,1250)(CN(I,J),J=1,NALPHA)
C
C WRITE CNP
C
      WRITE(10,1240)
1240  FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCNP/')
      DO 340 I=1,NMACH
340   WRITE(10,1250)(CNP(I,J),J=1,NALPHA)
C
C WRITE CLM

```

```

C
    WRITE(10,1245)
1245    FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCLM/')
        DO 345 I=1,NMACH
345      WRITE(10,1250)(CLM(I,J),J=1,NALPHA)
C
C WRITE CLMP
C
    WRITE(10,1260)
1260    FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCLMP/')
        DO 350 I=1,NMACH
350      WRITE(10,1250)(CLMP(I,J),J=1,NALPHA)
C
C WRITE CYP
C
    WRITE(10,1270)
1270    FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCYP/')
        DO 360 I=1,NMACH
360      WRITE(10,1250)(CYP(I,J),J=1,NALPHA)
C
C WRITE CLNP
C
    WRITE(10,1280)
1280    FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCLNP/')
        DO 370 I=1,NMACH
370      WRITE(10,1250)(CLNP(I,J),J=1,NALPHA)
C
C WRITE CA
C
    WRITE(10,1290)
1290    FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCA/')
C
    WRITE(10,1250)(CA(I),I=1,NMACH)
C
C WRITE CAA
C
    WRITE(10,1300)
1300    FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCAA/')
        WRITE(10,1310)(CAA(I),I=1,NMACH)
1310    FORMAT(5X,'&',20(F8.5,', '))
1312    FORMAT(5X,'&',20(F9.4,', '))
C
1250    FORMAT(5X,'&',20(F7.3,', '))
C
C WRITE CAD
C
    WRITE(10,1320)
1320    FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCAD/')
        WRITE(10,1310)(CAD(I),I=1,NMACH)
C
C WRITE CNDQ
C
    WRITE(10,1330)
1330    FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCNDQ/')
        WRITE(10,1310)(CNDQ(I),I=1,NMACH)
C
C WRITE CLMDQ
C
    WRITE(10,1340)
1340    FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCLMDQ/')

```

```

        WRITE(10,1310)(CLMDQ(I),I=1,NMACH)
C
C WRITE CLMQ
C
        WRITE(10,1370)
1370    FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCLMQ/')
        WRITE(10,1312)(CLMQ(I),I=1,NMACH)
C
C
C WRITE CLLAP
C
        WRITE(10,1345)
1345    FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCLLAP/')
        WRITE(10,1310)(CLLAP(I),I=1,NMACH)
C
C WRITE CLLDP
C
        WRITE(10,1350)
1350    FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCLLDP/')
        WRITE(10,1310)(CLLDP(I),I=1,NMACH)
C
C WRITE CLLP
C
        WRITE(10,1360)
1360    FORMAT(7X,'DATA TCLLP/')
        WRITE(10,1310)(CLLP(I),I=1,NMACH)
C
        STOP
        END

```


APPENDIX G - CTA EQUATION SUMMARY

$$CA = C_{Ao} = C_{A(\alpha'=0^\circ)} = f(M^\#)$$

$$CAA = C_{A_{\alpha'}} = \frac{\partial C_A}{\partial \alpha'} \approx \frac{\sum_{l=1}^{\# \alpha - 1} \frac{\Delta C_A}{\Delta \alpha}}{(\# \alpha - 1)} = f(M^\#)$$

$$CAD = C_{A_{\delta^2_{eff}}} = \frac{\partial C_A}{\partial \delta_{eff}^2} \approx \frac{\Delta C_A}{\Delta \delta_{eff}^2} = \frac{C_{A(\delta_{eff}=5^\circ, \alpha'=0^\circ)} - C_{A(\delta_{eff}=0^\circ, \alpha'=0^\circ)}}{\delta_{eff}^2} = f(M^\#)$$

$$CYP = \Delta C'_{Y, \phi'} = C_{Y(\phi'=22.5^\circ)} \cos(\phi') + C_{N(\phi'=22.5^\circ)} \sin(\phi') = f(\alpha', M^\#)$$

$$CN = C'_{No} = C_N = f(\alpha', M^\#)$$

$$CNP = \Delta C'_{N, \phi'} = C'_{N(\phi'=45^\circ)} - C'_{N(\phi'=0^\circ)} = f(\alpha', M^\#)$$

$$C'_{N(\phi'=45^\circ)} = C_{N(\phi'=45^\circ)} \cos \phi' - C_{Y(\phi'=45^\circ)} \sin \phi'$$

$$CNDQ = C'_{N_{\delta q}} = \frac{\partial C_N}{\partial \delta q} \approx \frac{\Delta C_N}{\Delta \delta q} = f(M^\#)$$

$$CLLAP = C_{l, \phi'_{\alpha^2}} = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^{\# \alpha - 1} \left[\frac{C_{l(\phi'=22.5^\circ)} - C_{l(\phi'=0^\circ)}}{\Delta \alpha^2} \right]}{(\# \alpha - 1)} = f(M^\#)$$

$$C_l = C_{l, \phi'_{\alpha^2}} \alpha'^2 \sin 4\phi'$$

$$CLLP = C_{lp} = -2.15(Y_{CENT} / l_{REF}) C_{l_{\delta p}} = f(M^\#)$$

$$CLLDP = C_{l_{\delta p}} = \left[\frac{C_{l(\delta p=5^\circ, \alpha'=0^\circ)} - C_{l(\delta p=0^\circ, \alpha'=0^\circ)}}{\delta p} \right] = f(M^\#)$$

$$CLM = C'_m = C'_m = f(\alpha', M^\#)$$

$$CLMP = \Delta C'_{m, \phi'} = C'_{m(\phi'=45^\circ)} - C'_{m(\phi'=0^\circ)} = f(\alpha', M^\#)$$

$$C'_{m(\phi'=45^\circ)} = C_{m(\phi'=45^\circ)} \cos \phi' - C_{n(\phi'=45^\circ)} \sin \phi'$$

$$C'_{m(\phi'=0^\circ)} = C_{m(\phi'=0^\circ)}$$

$$CLMQ = C'_{mq} = (C_{mq(\alpha=0^\circ)} + C_{m\dot{\alpha}(\alpha=0^\circ)}) = f(M^\#)$$

$$CLMDQ = C'_{m_{\delta q}} = \frac{\partial C_m}{\partial \delta q} \approx \frac{\Delta C_m}{\Delta \delta q} = f(M^\#)$$

$$CLNP = \Delta C'_{n, \phi'} = C'_{n(\phi'=22.5^\circ)} = f(\alpha', M^\#)$$

$$C'_{n(\phi'=22.5^\circ)} = C_{m(\phi'=22.5^\circ)} \sin \phi' + C_{n(\phi'=22.5^\circ)} \cos \phi'$$

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